

THE
MILITARY HISTORY
OF

GREAT BRITAIN, for 1756, 1757.

Containing

A LETTER

FROM AN

ENGLISH OFFICER at CANADA,

Taken PRISONER at OSWEGO.

Exhibiting

The Cruelty and Infidelity of the *French*, and
their Savage *Indians*, in Times of Peace and War.

S H E W I N G

Their superior Advantages, and the only Means
of Redress.

Impartially delineating the present State of our
Colonies in *America*, with some Hints for their
future Regulation.

A L S O,

A Journal of the Siege of *Oswego*, the Articles of
Capitulation. With a particular Table of their
Inhabitants.

Likewise of the Loss and Retaking of *Bengall*.

A Journal of the Siege of *St. Philip's* in *Minorca*.
With a Plan of the Fortification of *St. Philip's*,
its Environs, &c.

Our Blood has been too cold and temperate,

Unapt to stir at these Indignities ;

And they have found it, for accordingly

They tread upon our Patience. SHAK. HEN. IV.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. MILLAN, near *White-hall*. 1757.

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THE Weight of the *French Metal* in the late Engagement in the *Mediterranean*, was 52 and 42 to our 32 Pounders, 36 and 24, to our 24, 12 and 9. This Error of too massy and too long Guns, can serve no Purpose, but those of our Enemies, the Founders, and metal Dealers. Our Guns are greatly too long, and too massy: All our 2 Pounders may, and should be bored at least to 4, 5 and 6; our 6, to 9, 12 and 18; and the rest in Proportion. Notwithstanding the best Rules have lately been exhibited, in *Muller's Treatise of Artillery*. We have since had several Guns cast many Hundreds heavier than usual, as this is so * lucrative to the Founders and metal Dealers, I would willingly give them more than an Equivalent; and by Order of Council, put it out of their Power ever to cast one Piece longer, or of more Metal, than absolutely necessary. As the Founders and Dealers Interest, *should never come in Competition with that of our Country*. Such truly useful Pieces had been of the *greatest Service* at *Minorca*, and perhaps saved the Place, where half the Hands (and those greatly wanted) might have done double the Service. At Sea, they would be of infinite more Utility, especially in our late Engagement in the *Mediterranean*; as their *present enormous* Length does not leave Room to sponge, charge, &c. and their *unwieldy Masses* requires 3 or 4 Times the Number of Hands. By Land, the extra Charges, besides the fatal Inconveniencies are so great, that I look upon any, who knowingly persist in so pernicious an Error, to deserve the severest Punishment that can be devised. In Action they destroy our Forts, shatter and roll our Ships, &c.

It is hoped such Crimes will not escape with Impunity.

Could Officers who have the Management of our Ordnance, Forts, Navy, &c. think, that by doing their King and Country all the Service and Justice in their Power, they served themselves, and only promote such as understand what they are about. Then should we triumph over our Enemies, to whom of late we have too often submitted, more by Means of wrong-headed Enemies, in Pay at Home, than the Bravery of those abroad.

May Conduct, Resolution and Integrity, be the never-failing Epithets due to our Officers, &c.

* Twenty Shillings per Hund. Wt. Iron, and 5 l. per Hund. for Brass Ordnance paid to the Founders. I would pay for underweight, every proved Piece, at good Make. One third of Powder allowed, will carry the same Length, and do the same Execution.

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VEND

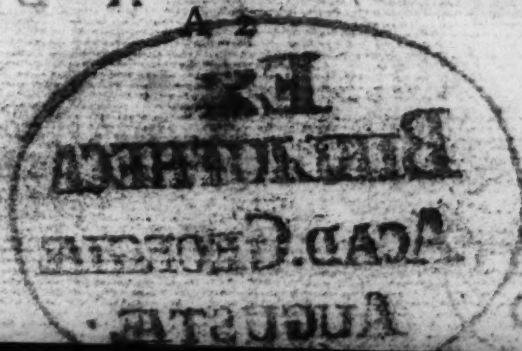
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T O T H E
R E A D E R.

I Think it a Duty incumbent on all who have a due Regard for their Country, but more especially for one who is employed in its Service, to communicate any Hints that may fall in his Way, particularly if they tend to the public Utility. I therefore venture to give these few Remarks to the Public, wherein I have endeavoured to shew the Reasons why the *French* in *America* are enabled, not only to stand in Defiance of us, but are daily enlarging their Territories, by which they must inevitably ruin us on the Continent, if some speedy Remedy is not applied.

By my Journal, the Public may judge how difficult it is, and what an immense Expence must attend the keeping Garrisons so far from any Settlement, that they have been much deceived in Regard to our Defence of *Oswego*, I can affirm, for considering the Condition our Forts were in, it was not in the Power



Power of a few Men to do more than we did. I am very sensible the Loss was great, and had not the Command been taken from General *Shirley*, at the critical Time it was, I am certain that that important Garrison would not have fallen into the Hands of the *French*, as that Gentleman had set out with an Intention of going thither, with a sufficient Number of Men to have retarded the *French* from such an Enterprize, nay, to visit them at *Niagara* and *Catroque*.

This subtle Nation are as remarkable for having true and speedy Intelligence in *America*, as they are in *Europe*, and the Moment they heard of General *Shirley's* losing the Command, and that we were not starving, but waiting the Arrival of Lord *Loudoun*, they projected the Fate of *Oswego* — this themselves declared.

If I have failed in my Intention for the Public Good, I hope I shall at least avoid Censure, when I declare that I was guided by no other View, neither have I given any Description, or made Use of one Expression, with Design to give Umbrage to any particular Colony on the Continent, but have endeavoured to exhibit Truth, without having Regard to Individuals.

A L E T-



A
L E T T E R
F R O M A N
English Officer at *Canada*.



FROM the Intimacy and Friendship that subsisted between us, before your leaving *Europe*, to reside in *America*; and hearing you were so unhappy to fall into the Hands of the *French* at *Oswego*, and from thence carried to *Canada*, I beg you will Favour me with the best Account you can obtain of their Situation, Connections with the Savages, and their Treatment of the *English*, who are so unfortunate as to fall into their Hands, as well in Peace as War. I have been informed

inform'd, by those who have resided some Time in *America*, that the *Canadians* buy our King's Subjects from their *Indians*, and make Slaves of them.

How it happens, that the *Canadians*, who, I hear, are but a meer Handful compar'd to our People in *America*, manage to distress our Colonies as they do, and gain Ground on us, I should be glad to know, and to compare one by the other, as I reside in the Country, and unacquainted with these Affairs, having been hitherto employ'd in improving my Estate. I must desire you will let me into a little of the Temper and Disposition of our Colonies on the Continent, and from whence it proceeds, that they, who are esteemed a brave Set of People, and greatly superior to the *French* in Land, and Numbers, shou'd suffer themselves to be encroach'd upon, as it is but too evident they are; which will greatly oblige,

Yours, &c. &c.

S I R,

IN Conformity to your Request, tho' unequal to the task, I send you the best Information

formation I am Master of; in which I have endeavour'd not only to explain the Treatment his Majesty's Subjects meet with from the *Canadians*, and why they are continually gaining Ground on us, but also the absolute Necessity of our different Colonies on the Continent's, immediately uniting, and altering their former Conduct, or becoming eternal Slaves to *French Tyranny*.

As to the Situation of the *Canadians*, it is vastly advantageous, fortified by Nature, surrounded with high Mountains, ever cover'd with Snow, large Rivers, and Lakes fill'd with Rocks and strong Currents; so that it is with the utmost Difficulty they can be got at; surrounded with many different Nations of *Indians*, who are continually employ'd by them to commit all Sorts of Depredations against our Settlements, as well in Peace as War; to these they give large Rewards for every Prisoner and Scalp they bring into *Quebec*, or *Montreal*. He that bids most Money is the unfortunate Prisoner's Lord and Master; from that Moment he, or she, commence Slave for Life.

WHEN

WHEN they were asked, How they could think of buying and selling *English* Subjects, like Negroes? They reply'd, It was to keep them from being murder'd by the *Indians*; a very lame Excuse this; for if those *Indians* were not tempted by their Rewards, they never wou'd attempt to go so far from Home, especially in peaceable Times, as they could always employ themselves in Beaver hunting, which is their never-failing Commodity.

FURTHER; the *Canadians* pretended to us, that whenever the Captives Friends would repay what they gave the *Indians* for them; they shou'd be free; to which I answer, that they are sure to demand an extravagant Ransom, perhaps ten Times more than the Worth of the poor Slave's Family, and twenty Times more, than they gave the *Indian*; and when the Sum is rais'd, that was first demanded, to redeem their Sons or Daughters, &c. and to the Ruin of the distress'd Family, they are sure to say they have transferred the poor Creatures to other Persons, by which the Sum so far increases, as to render the Prisoners Enlargement unattainable.

DURING

DURING my Stay at *Quebec*, there came a poor Man, who told me, that he, and his whole Family, were taken fifteen Years since, by the *Indians* at *Dearfield*, on the Borders of the *Massachusetts Bay*, and consequently were all sold.

AFTER his working very hard several Years, he obtained Leave from his Master to return to *New England*, to raise a large Sum of Money, to pay for his and his Family's Indemnity; after much Time and Labour he got the Sum agreed for, by selling some Land he was possessed of in *New England*, and returning to *Canada*; with Joy he paid his Master the Money, and then naturally concluded he had only to take his Passage home. But to his Surprise and Mortification, he found that the Governor would never suffer one of them to depart.

WHEN he related this he was grown so old, as scarce to be able to procure by his Labour a Support for himself and Family.

THUS are we treated by our Neighbours in *America*, to the Shame of a free People.

B

IT

It may be asked, How these Evils can be remedied? I answer, by all the *English* Governments agreeing to buy and sell every *Canadian* that shall be brought in by our *Indians*.

It may be objected, that our *Indians* seldom bring in any; in Answer to which I alledge, that as soon as they find a Sum of Money is to be had for every *Canadian* they bring to us, they will become as industrious to hunt for their Prey, as the *French Indians*. It must be allowed, that the People of the different Colonies are very ready, not only to vote for, but likewise to give sufficient Sums for the Encouragement of the *Indians*; but alas, this Money, so generously given, and so well intended, passes thro' so many mercenary Hands, that scarce a Shilling of it is applied to the Purposes for which it was raised.

WHEN we come to consider the Disparity of Numbers, between the *French* and our People, we shall soon see how much such a Method would distress them, since it is evident, that we can better afford to lose fifteen Men than they one; it would likewise give our *Indians* Employment, and consequently
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attach them to us ; for as soon as they become indolent, they become burthensome, and pay no Regard to Commands ; besides, it might bring over a Number of other Nations to our Side, who are already weary of the *French* Yoke, and want but very little Encouragement to quit them, and commence their inveterate Enemies. This Method of Retaliation may possibly be objected to, by such as are not acquainted with the *French* in *America*, as an unprecedented Thing in us, and as inconsistent with the municipal Law of civiliz'd Nations, especially the *English*, whose Pride and Boast is Freedom ; to which it may be answer'd, with a Blush, that these very People, who deservedly value themselves for this Prerogative at Home, in spite of the grand Monarch, and all his Adherents, are themselves actually enslaved in *America*, by a Handful of *Canadians*, the very Indignity hereby offer'd to us, by a People who stile themselves the politest in the World, should awaken that Spirit of Bravery and Resentment, so peculiar to our Ancestors.

DURING my Stay at *Montreal*, and *Quebec*,
I had an Opportunity to observe and enquire

into their Practices, and found that scarce a Day past but some poor Wretches were brought in, who shared the common Fate of being bought and sold.

A particular Instance happen'd when I was at *Montreal*, which I shall relate, to shew you how we are treated by our kind Neighbours.

CAPTAIN *Grant*, of the *New England* provincial Forces, had the Misfortune to be taken near *Crown Point*, was brought to *Montreal*, and instead of being used like an Officer and Prisoner of War, was obliged to perform the most servile Offices, upon Trial (that he might be sold, if he pleas'd the Purchaser) but by the Assistance of an *Indian*, to whom he promised a large Sum of Money, he made his Escape, and I suppose arrived safely at *New England*.

THERE was a young Lad, of good Family, taken in the same Party with Captain *Grant*, who was made a Present of, by the *Indian* that took him, to Monsieur *Longuire*, Lieutenant Governor of *Quebec*; who immediately set him about Offices of Servility in his House;
the

the Boy, who had Spirit, refused to comply with his Orders, and was determin'd his Master should not get any Good of him, which Monsieur perceiving, applied to Colonel *Schuyler* to buy him; the Colonel, ever ready to serve the Distress'd, with Difficulty prevailed on Monsieur to be so reasonable, to sell him the Boy for two Hundred Livres, for which Sum the Colonel can produce his Receipt.

THE Number of *English* Slaves they have at *Canada* in this manner is incredible; and I have been assured by some of themselves, that they could never save their Harvest but for them. I have frequently heard of these Proceedings of the *French*, but till now inaccurately, I presume their ill Conduct was never thoroughly known to *Englishmen* before; the *Canadians* themselves did not scruple to say, that the Marquis de *Montealm* had done them infinite Prejudice by bringing us amongst them, as we should now know all their Country, Customs, &c. which makes them very uneasy.

Tho' I could give you numberless Instances of their ill Treatment of those taken by their *Indians*, I think what has been said may suffice

force to rouse every *British* Heart, and spirit up our Colonies, at least, to repay them in their own Coin.

WE want labouring People, tho' not so much as they do; yet we can always find it our Interest to give as much *per* Head for *Canadians*, who are in general hard-working People, as for the indented Servants from *England*, *Scotland* or *Ireland*. You are very sensible, that the *French* in *America* are govern'd by an absolute Power, as well as at Home; nay, more so, the Governor of *Canada* has not even a Shew of Parliaments as his Master has in *France*, his Will is a Law, and no one dare controul him.

HE has an exact List of every Man that can bear Arms, and after he has projected his Scheme, has only to send his Orders for such a Number of Men, to march such a Time, to such a Place, &c. &c. and he is certain to be obey'd, since he who dares refuse is hanged, or imprisoned for Life.

HE uses the same Method in respect to Taxes, whatever Sum best Suits his Caprice
must

must be rais'd; when an Officer comes and demands so much Money, it must be paid, and not a Question asked.

YOUR having Wife, Children and Affairs that must suffer in your Absence, is not the least Excuse, nor dare you offer any, but march when ordered: Besides, they inter-marry with the many different Nations of *Indians* that surround them; they are for ever hunting with them, or on some Party to distress our Settlements; there is scarce a *Canadian*, who has not been as far to the Northward as *Hudson's Bay*, and as far South as *Georgia*, can describe our Settlements, give a minute Detail of every Material, and in short know more of our Country than we do; as I have said heretofore, Peace or War, they are perpetually upon the March, each Man in his Turn, to build Forts on our Land, bring over our *Indians* to their Interest, or on scalping Parties.

As to Numbers, we are fifteen to one; but as Things are carried on at present, so much the worse, for we vainly imagine, that will protect us, when on the contrary, this very Thing will, unless some speedy Method be taken,

taken, be the Loss of as fine a Country as any on the Globe ; we trust to our Numbers, and thinking ourselves secure, stand as idle Spectators, wallowing in Luxury and Supineness, each Man when called upon to serve his Country, replies, that there are sufficient without him, that he can't leave his Family and Affairs ; nay, unwillingly pays even a small Tax. In the Interim our Enemies are indefatigable in building Forts on our Land ; some Months after they have compleated them, we hear of it ; the Question is asked very deliberately over a Pipe, and a Glas of Madeira, What's to be done ?

CERTAINLY, says some of the old Gentlemen of the Council, we must have an Expedition against that Place, from this they proceed to exhibit the fatal Consequences attending our having the Enemy on our Land, in a very rational Manner, and prove the Necessity of this formidable Attack, as plain, as that two and two are four.

THE House of Representatives are assembled, this Affair is debated for a long Time, to the Prejudice of the public Treasury, at last,
the

the House is unanimous to have a Number of Men rais'd for this Expedition, each Town offers so much *per* Man inlisting Money, perhaps one in particular may offer something more than the rest, to expedite this important Affair, the Result is, that the Captain or Lieutenant, who has the smallest Premium for Inlisting Men, carries those he has inlisted for one Place, and disposes of them where he can get the highest Premium; he then returns, and declares he could not procure one Man, inwardly exulting at his having overreached those who had intrusted him; thus void of every noble Sentiment, and entirely Regardless of the Prejudice he does his Country. It is with the utmost Regret, I assure you, that those who are sent to raise Men for the Service, undertake it with no other Design, than to serve themselves, and fill their Pockets with the public Treasure: By the Time the Men, or rather one third of the Number voted for, are got together, by these Methods the Season is too far advanced, they march half way, then are disappointed in their Provisions, and are obliged to march back, or their Colonels and Captains disagree, which is too frequently the Result of our Expeditions

on the Continent. The Moment such an Expedition is talked of by those who ought, and are supposed to be the Fathers of their Country, instead of employing their Thoughts for its Benefit, inferior Ideas engross their Attention, how they shall fill their Purses with the public Money. Here I can't help observing, that they are more concerned about getting their Share of their Country's Plunder (if I may so term it) than at endeavouring, by their Assiduity, to have their Enemy plundered.

How can we, who act in this Manner, who never succeed with our Numbers, pretend to hold a Country against a few industrious *Canadians*, who are ever united, and ever gaining Ground on us.

BUT much greater Evils still remain to be explained : First, that the Numbers of different Governments belonging to the *British* Crown on the Continent, have been, and now are, ready to cut each others Throats, and would, I dare say, rather march out to fight one another, than the common Enemy : They spend the Time they might employ in
the

the Service of their Country, in vilifying and distressing each other, in inserting low Invectives, and unprofitable Scurrility against each other, in their News Papers, which tends to wound the Morals of the common People, particularly in a new Country, where Leveling is their natural Gouft.

IN the second Place I can't help observing, that they are much tainted with a republican Disposition, indulge Enthusiasm, and don't seem to pay that Regard to their Mother Country that could be wished ; tho' I am far from hinting any Thing of a Defect in respect to their Loyalty to it, but their Notions of Liberty are too extensive, they have run it to a Fault, which is one of the chief Reasons of their present Calamities.

NOTWITHSTANDING all these Differences, I must do Justice to the *Masachusset's Bay*, by declaring, that they have ever exerted themselves in a more particular Manner, than any of the other Governments, they not only have been foremost in raising Men, at a great Expence, and in greater Numbers, than any of their Neighbours, but they shew greater

Zeal in serving their King and Country, are a more moral People, and less addicted to carrying on an illicit Trade with the Enemy, than any of the rest; they appear to me to be the Flower of the *British* Colonies in *America*, whilst others, even at this dangerous Crisis, still supply those very People, who are upon the Point of enslaving them and their Posterity.

THEY hold a Correspondence with the People of *Quebec*, and *Montreal*, from *Albany*, *Schonektada*, &c. and were I to be called upon, I could point out some of them; this I learned at *Quebec* from one of the Chiefs of that Country, who carries on this Correspondence, by which Means the Enemy are acquainted with every Movement we make, and every Plan we project, as well, nay better, than many that live among us.

THEY must in a great Measure starve but for our People, yet they are supplied by them, and from whence can this proceed, but from a mercenary Disposition, and a false Notion of Liberty, which must inevitably reduce them to the most abject Slavery.

THESE

THESE mean Differences have been so detrimental to the whole, as even to make the very *Indians* despise and treat us with Contempt, they act not like Brethren, Fathers or Guardians of their Country, but are ever ready to take up the Hatchet against each other, that it is dangerous for them to be among us with such wavering Dispositions, their Lives are precarious, as in one Government they are caress'd by us, and in the next a Proclamation is issued, promising a Reward for their Scalps. This I assure you has been the Case, which has greatly contributed to weaken our Interest with the Savages. How glaringly conspicuous is our absurd Behaviour, may be seen from the Observation of those illiterate Savage Natives.

By what I have advanced, I would not be thought to insinuate, that *America* is destitute of brave, just and sensible Men; many such there are, yet I cannot but lament, that Men of that amiable Character should be so fatally eclipsed by Numbers of the contrary. I shall mention one, who I may say, without the least Imputation of Flattery, is

Honor

Honor et Decus Patriæ, that is, Colonel *Peter Schuyler*, of the *Ferseys*, one who tho' possess'd of an ample Fortune, and far advanced in Years, yet is, and ever has been, remarkably distinguish'd for his Alacrity in serving his Country with his Person and Wealth, ever being indefatigable in that glorious Pursuit, and that entirely free from any selfish or interested View, respected and esteemed by his universal Acquaintance. Inform him of any Scheme that will distress the Enemies of his Country, he is ready to forward it, by generous Donations, and not satisfied with that, chearfully exposes his Person to the greatest of Fatigues and Dangers.

I HAD the Honour of knowing this worthy, brave and generous Man at *Oswego*, where he was always endeavouring, by his good Advice to Colonel *Mercer*, to get that Place put into a proper Posture of Defence, and had it taken Effect, it is very evident to all that were there, that it could not have been in the Hands of the *French* at this Day.

I am concern'd to tell you, I left him at *Quebec* a Prisoner, where I fear his Affliction,
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at not being at liberty to do those many Services for his Country he is both capable and desirous to perform, will prove fatal to him, as he grew dispirited and melancholy; notwithstanding the Hardships he has undergone, and his advanced Years, his last Words at parting were, that he hoped, old as he was, he should be able to see *Quebec* again in a different manner. What Honour and Praise is due to such a Man, or adequate to such exalted and heroic Worth, who was never known to make a Traffick of his Time and Labour in the Service of his Country, but on the contrary, to keep his Coffers ever open, and his Person exposed for that Purpose, without any View of a merited Reward. Honours he has received none, yet thinks himself sufficiently rewarded, with the pleasing Reflection of having acted the Part of a good and brave Man.

HAD we but a few such dispersed in our different Governments, *America* would soon wear a different Face, but while we barter our Country's Good and Freedom for vile Lucre, it can never be expected we shall remain as *Britons* for any Length of Time. The Rebellion of the Hands and Feet against the Body,

dy, as recited in *Æsop's* Fables, is justly applicable, there they inconsiderately destroy the very Bowels of their Country.

I have one Remark more to add before I conclude, which is as extraordinary as true ; and that is, that the People in our Colonies are utter Strangers to the *French* Dominions in *America* ; this can only proceed from our Over-great-self-sufficiency, which makes us hold the *French* in the utmost Contempt, notwithstanding the Reasons they give us daily to think differently of them ; on the other hand, the *Canadians* are ever watchful of us, they very artfully endeavour to keep us ignorant of their Country's Strength and Policies, and indeed they have hitherto succeeded ; during my Residence in *New England*, tho' I heard many of the Inhabitants mention *Canada*, and converse on that Subject, I could not perceive that they had the least certain Knowledge of it, of which future Experience has fully convinced me. They are not only Strangers to the Enemy's Country, but likewise to the People ; what they may be for the future, I shall not pretend to determine, as there were a Number of *American* Gentle-

men

men Prisoners there, at the same Time that I was, who may be able to communicate Accounts, that may hereafter prove advantageous to their Country. But to conclude,

IF our Colonies do not unite, unless they act as one single Government, suffer themselves to be directed, resolve to punish with the utmost Rigour all those who are Barterers of their Country's Religion, Properties and Liberties; are ready chearfully to sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes to preserve those invaluable Badges of *Britain*, immediately and earnestly engage in so laudable an Undertaking, which will redound to their future Fame, and transmit their Names with Honour to Posterity, I may venture to affirm, that the utmost Efforts of their Mother Country will not be able to preserve them from becoming a Disgrace to Mankind, the Bane of *England*, and despicable Slaves to *French* Oppression and Tyranny.

Journal of the Siege of OSWEGO, &c.

APRIL 23, 1756, set out from *Boston* for *New York*, in my Way to *Oswego*, and arrived the 1st of *May*. Waited on General *Shirley*, who ordered me to *Schonektada*, and wait there to go to *Oswego* with a Party, under the Command of Captain *John More*.

May 3, Embark'd for *Albany* in a Sloop, and put into many Places on *Hudson's River*. It is a very noble River, and most of the Land at both Sides very good.

May 8, Arrived at *Albany*, and continued there three Days: It is a small neat City, inhabited chiefly by *Dutch*, who are remarkable for a great *Indian Trade*, and are said to carry on a large Stroke with the *French*, by the Means of the many *Indians* who are daily going and coming from *Ticonderogue*, *Crown Point*, &c. Was this Trade confin'd to peaceable Times (tho' illicit) there might be some Excuse for them, as they have not many other Branches of Trade, and as it is a Vent for our *English* Manufactures, which are barter'd with the *French* for Beaver. But I have
been

been well assured, that at this dangerous Crisis they carry on this same Trade; nor are they scrupulous of giving the Enemy all the Intelligence they require or wish for, which naturally leads me to declare, that they are truly *Dutch*, in Thought, Word and Deed; regardless of the Prejudice they do their Country's Cause, they can plan any Scheme to bring Grift to their Mills, they would sell their God, their King, and their Fathers and Mothers for Money.

May 12, Set out for *Schonechtada*, and arrived there the same Day, it is call'd sixteen Miles from *Albany*; there is a continual Patrolle of Regulars going and coming between it and *Albany*, to prevent the *Indians* from scalping Passengers, which often happen'd last War.

THIS is the frontier Town, and very advantageously situated, to be render'd very strong, but at present there are little or no Fortifications to prevent the Enemy; its Inhabitants are *Dutch* and *Germans*, and follow the same Scheme of Trade and Intelligence with the *French* that they do from *Al-*

bany. They have a great Dislike to military Men, and tho' we were their sole Protection, they always prided themselves in using us ill.

June 5, Set out for *Oswego* with a Party of 150 Men, under the Command of Capt. *John More*, of the 50th Regiment; we had also fourteen Prisoners to carry up to *Oswego* to be tried for Desertion, which was a great Incumbrance, as we were assured of meeting the Enemy by the way.

June 7, Arrived at Mount *Johnson*, on the *Mohawk* River. Sir *William* has built a large House, surrounded with a good Wall, and has Guns sufficient mounted to keep off the Enemy *Indians*; he was gone to the *Onandaga* and *Senecha's* Country, to hold a Congress with them.

June 8, Set out at 3, pass'd by Fort *Hunter* the same Day, a Mile from Mount *Johnson*, and continued our March from Day to Day till the 12th, then arrived at the little carrying Place without any Thing particular happening, except our meeting with hoggish Usage from the Inhabitants (who are a sort of *High Dutchers*)

Dutchers) and may be justly stiled human Brutes, having only the outward Figure to distinguish them from the Brute. They are not only regardless of the Wants and Distresses of those very People, who pass thro' Woods and Swamps in Hunger and Fatigue, to save them and their Lands from the Ravages of a merciless Enemy, but seem to rejoice at our Afflictions; as to their Dwellings, I can aver to have seen many Hog-Pens in *England* preferable in Cleanliness; to sum up their Character in a few Words, they are the dirtiest, most selfish, ignorant, unsocial and intolerable Set of Mortals I ever met with, and by the many Accounts I have heard of the Natives of the Cape of *Good Hope*, I suspect much if *Hottentots* were not the Progenitors of these Mortals. The same Day we pass'd our Battoes over the carrying Place on Sleds; at the other Side we met Captain *Mercer*, who had a Command there, and was building a Fort. We proceeded the next Day to the *German Flats*, and met two independant Companies, and a Lieutenant of the 51st, with a Command of 21 Men; we had eleven Deserters more added to our Number, so was reinforced with the Lieutenant's Command, as
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we expected to be attacked every Step of the Way, which made the March very disagreeable and tedious, as we were obliged to mount two or three different Guards every Night, after marching long Days Marches, which greatly harra's'd both Officers and Men.

June 17, Arrived at *Oncida*, or great carrying Place, garrison'd by Detachments from 50 and 51, and *New Jersey* Regiments, under the Command of Major *Craven*. There was a picketed Fort there, that appeared to be but a very indifferent one, but there was one building, which, when finished, would have been sufficient to hold out some Time against Cannon: There was a great Number of *Oncida*, *Senecha*, and *Mohawk Indians* here, who seemed very contented among our People, and ready to go out on any Party. Our Party was encamp'd by Major *Craven's* Order on the Skirt of the Wood.

June 20, The Garrison was alarm'd about one in the Morning, by the firing of some swivel Guns at the Fort that was building about a Mile off.

June

June 22, Pass'd our Battoes thro' a Dam, at the same Time with Colonel *Bradstreet*, who had loaded a large Number (about 350) with Provisions; this Dam is cut across to *Bull's Fort*, and by means of a Flood-gate are pass'd into the Creek, which saves both Expence and Trouble, as the Battoes are carried but one Mile by Land instead of eight. The Stream is against us from *Schonechtada* to *Canada Creek*, and from thence runs in our Favour to *Oswego*, except across *Oncida Lake*, where there is none.

June 24, This Day employ'd in passing Wood Creek, which is reckon'd 30 Miles, our Party covering the Battoes all the Way for fear of the Enemy. In the Evening of the same Day, having reach'd the Banks of *Oncida Lake*, Colonel *Bradstreet* took our Men into his Battoes, ours not being sufficient to carry the whole, to cross it; Night approaching, we encamp'd on a small Island in the Lake; it is a beautiful Body of Water, and all the Land around appears to be very good. The next Morning we set out, and arrived that Evening at the three Rivers, and the next Day at the great Faces.

June

June 28, This Day and the following were employ'd in passing our Battoes over the Faces, which is a hazardous Undertaking, as we run the Risk of losing many loaded Battoes, and Mens Lives. There is Plenty of fine Salmon, Trout, Sheepsheads, and other Fish, to be had here, our *Indians* struck some for us.

June 30, Set out for *Oswego*, and arrived there about four the same Evening. From *Schonektada* to *Oswego*, in general, is a fine Land as ever was seen. During this March we had several extensive Prospects, and most enchanting Landships, the Earth producing several wild Fruits, as Strawberries, Raspberries, *Indian Apples*, wild Grapes, &c. which render'd it agreeable, besides there are Numbers of Deer.

Miles.

From <i>Schonektada</i> to Mount <i>Johnson</i> , on	} 22
the <i>Mohawk River</i>	
To the little carrying Place	58
Little carrying Place	2
From the carrying Place to the <i>German Flats</i>	8
To the great carrying Place	60
Length of the carrying Place	8
Length of Wood Creek	30
	To

To cross <i>Onieda</i> Lake	28
To the three Rivers	30
To the great Faces	18
Thence to <i>Oswego</i>	12

Miles 276

Notwithstanding we were many Days on our March we had hard Work, our Battoes had many bad Reefs and Shallows to pass over, and to be set up against a strong Stream more than half Way, and in daily Expectation of being attacked by the *Canadians* and *Indians*, of which we had certain Intelligence. Colonel *Bradstreet* having under his Command 350 laden Battoes, for the Garrisons of *Oswego* and *Ontario*, for their Winter Stock, and 1500 able-bodied Battoe-men, all properly armed. Capt. *More* had about 170 Men, besides Officers, 24 Battoes to carry them and their Baggage, and a Quantity of Money to pay the Troops; of which the Enemy had Intelligence, and was on their Way to attack us, but happened to miss of us by an Accident, as shall be related.

July 4, Colonel *Bradstreet* having received a Letter on his Arrival at *Oswego*, to dispatch

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immediately down with his empty Battoes, set out this Morning at Day-break, and was attac'd the same Day about Noon, at the great Faces, by the Party that miss'd us going, and had several of his Men kill'd : They kept him at Bay, upon which he sent to the Fort for a Body of Men, to escort him over the Faces. Captain *Paget* was sent to his Relief with 150 Men, but by a Messenger's Mistake, who was sent from the Fort to him, as he was on his Way, he turned back. Next Day, very early in the Morning, Captain *More* set out with the same Number of Men to the Colonel's Assistance, and found him encamp'd on the Side of *Onandaga* River, also Captain *Patten* with his Grenadier Company, who was coming from the *Senecha's* Country, after escorting Sir *William Johnson* there, on a Congress with that Nation and the *Onandaga's*. On his hearing the Fire he made for it, and came upon the Back of the Enemy, which made them run off, imagining it was a large Body of Men from the Fort to re-inforce the Colonel. In their Flight they forded the River, and it is thought our Men kill'd a Number of them. The same Night the Enemy made large Fires on the opposite Side

Side the River, and the Appearance of a Design to attac us next Morning, but it was to cover their Flight; they all went off in a Hurry, as we judge, they left a number of Muskets, Magazines, Paint and scalping Knives, with all apparent Signs of the greatest Confusion. The Enemy kill'd and wounded many Men, and had some kill'd, and two *Canadians* taken Prisoners, who said, that they came out on Purpose to cut off our Battoes in their way to *Oswego*, but miss'd us by mistaking the right Path.

July 8, In the Evening, all the Battoes being pass'd over the Faces, and no Appearance of the Enemy, we took Leave of the Colonel, and set out for *Oswego*; a most fatiguing Time we had, we march'd all Night in the Woods, and did little else but tumble over Logs, and get into Swamps; continued marching till two in the Morning, then halted on a clean Spot of Ground much harrafs'd, where we made Fires to dry ourselves till Dawn, then set out for the Fort, which we reach'd about 10 at Night.

July 9, From this Time till *August 8*, nothing extraordinary occurr'd, except our going

on fundry Parties by Land on the Lake. Ever troubled with *Onandaga*, *Senecha*, and *Oncida* Indians, who came for Provisions whenever they wanted, and at the same Time carried all the Intelligence they could to the Enemy.

August 7, A Party of Men were sent out in a Wheat Boat, and discover'd an Encampment at six Mile Point. On the 8th, two Schooners were sent out, who saw an Encampment about two Miles from *Ontario* Fort, which appear'd very large. On the 9th had a Man scalp'd under the Guns of *Fort Ontario*, by a *French Indian*.

August 10, *Fort Ontario* invested by the *French*; our Vessels which went out to reconnoitre them on the Beach, fired several Broad-sides, which put them into some Confusion; but the Enemy soon resum'd the Fire, and drove three large Shot into Captain *Laforey*, which obliged him to return into the River, the Entrance being narrow, the Enemy play'd briskly on him (after he turn'd *Ontario* Point) with their small Arms, which Colonel *Mercer* observing, order'd me down to the Beach with one hundred Men, to cover his Entrance; upon which the Enemy fired on me, and being

ing deceived by the Ground they stood on, very fortunately wounded but one Man, having fired too high, all their Shot went over our Heads, and lodg'd in the Vessel that was on the Stocks, and in the Carpenters Houses. A Cannon Shot from the Fort, and my Fire from the Beach, made them retire.

August 11, The Enemy kept a continual Fire with their small Arms on both Forts, to cause a Diversion, while they were busy intrenching and mounting their Cannon, Shells, and small Arms, and kill'd several of their Men.

August 12, Lieutenant *Dame* and Ensign *Tyng* were wounded at Fort *Ontario*, and some private Men kill'd. The Enemy continued their Fire with small Arms, and we with our Cannon, &c.

August 13, Colonel *Mercer*, finding that the Enemy had approach'd within 70 Yards of Fort *Ontario*, call'd a Council of War, in which it was agreed, as that Fort could not stand the Battering of Cannon, that our Men should fire away all their Shells and Ammunition, spike up their Cannon, and retreat to
Oswego

Oswego Side ; which they did the same Day about 3, under Cover of the Cannon and small Arms without the Loss of a Man, the Enemy having no Suspicion at that Time of Day. On their landing they were sent to the Fort on the Hill, to help Colonel *Schuyler* to intrench, where it was intended we should draw up some Cannon, and retreat when drove from the Guns at the lower Fort, which lay intirely open to the Enemy's Fire.

August 14, At Dawn, the Enemy unmask'd their Batteries, and fired very hot upon us, which obliged Colonel *Mercer* to order us to march our Men into the Fosse, at the Back of the Fort, to cover them, as they lay so much exposed, that the Enemy could see the Buckles in our Shoes. They soon dismounted our two principal Cannon. About 9, Colonel *Mercer* was kill'd by a Cannon Shot, as he was giving Directions about the remounting them. A Grenadier and a Drummer were kill'd by the same Shot. About 10, Lieutenant *De la Court* lost his left Leg, and had two Men kill'd. The Command devolving on Lieutenant Colonel *Littlehales* of *Shirley's*, he call'd a Council of War, in which Mr.
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Mac Culler, the Engineer, declared the Fort not tenable; besides, it was found that a large Number of *Canadians*, *Indians*, and Regulars, to the Number of 3000, were fording the River, up at the Reefes, to attack us in the Trenches; upon which it was thought expedient to beat the Chamade, and send a Flag of Truce, which was carried by Lieutenant *Drake* and Mr. *Cruse*, with Proposals to march out with the Honours of War, which Terms being rejected, were obliged to return an Answer by 12, whether we chose to surrender Prisoners of War, or to proceed, upon which, as the Enemy had 38 Pieces of Cannon ready to play on us, besides Shells, &c. 1500 Regulars, 3000 *Canadians* and *Indians*, and 1000 Battoe-men, in all 5500 Men, our principal Cannon dismounted, that lay exposed to the Enemy's Fire, and surrounded by a Number of the Enemy, it was agreed to surrender Prisoners of War, on the following Conditions.

Articles of Capitulation at Oswego, August 14,
1756.

The Marquis of *Montcalm*, Army and Field Marshal, Commander in Chief of his most Christian Majesty's Troops, is ready to receive a Capitulation upon honourable Conditions, surrendering to him all the Forts.

HE

He requires them to be Prisoners of War, they shall be treated with all the Regard that the politest of Nations can shew.

I send an Aid de Camp on my Part, viz. Monsieur *Beaugainville*, Captain of Dragoons, they need only send the Capitulation to be signed.

I require an Answer by Twelve, I have kept Mr. *Drake* for an Hostage. On the 14th, the Demand made by the Commander of *Oswego*, from the Marquis of *Montcalm*, Army and Field Marshal to the King, Commander in Chief to the Troops of his Majesty in *North America*.

ARTICLE I. The Garrison shall surrender Prisoners of War, and shall be conducted from hence to *Montreal*, where they shall be treated with Humanity, and every one agreeable to their respective Ranks, and according to the Custom of War.

ARTICLE II. Officers, Soldiers, and Individuals, shall have their Baggage and Cloths, and they shall be allowed to carry them with them.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE III. They shall remain Prisoners of War until they are exchanged.

I accept the above Articles, in the Name of his most Christian Majesty, under the Conditions of delivering up faithfully the Fortifications, Artillery, Ammunition, Magazines, Barks and Battoes, with their Appurtenances.

I give full Power to Monsieur *de la Poze*, Major General, to reduce this present Capitulation, and to agree upon the Manner of becoming Master of the said Forts, of which our Troops shall take Possession, and to insure the Garrison from receiving any Insult.

GIVEN at the Camp before *Oswego*, the 14th Day, at Eleven in the Morning, of the Month of *August*, 1756.

MONTCALM.

WE imagined ourselves secure, as to our Persons and Baggage, but, to our great Surprise, we were soon convinced to the contrary. No sooner had we deliver'd up our Arms, than both Officers and Soldiers were ordered to the Parade, there we stood, to be insulted by the
F Enemy

Enemy *Indians*, who, not satisfied with taking away our Baggage, murther'd several of our Soldiers, as they stood on the Parade, and scalped all our sick in the Hospital; they cut Lieutenant *De la Court* to Pieces, as he lay in his Tent, after having his Wound dress'd, tho' deliver'd into the Care of a *French* Officer, and many of us narrowly escaped, to the other Side the Water, with our Lives, and even there we expected to be all massacred, as the *Indians* made several Efforts to get into the Fort to scalp us. A number of Colonel *Schuyler's* Regiment, about twenty or twenty-two, were deliver'd up to the *Indians*, by the Marquis *de Montcalm's* Orders, in lieu, as he said, of the same Number of *Indians* we had kill'd; tho' it was express'd in the Capitulation, that both Officers and Soldiers should be secured from any Insults. Colonel *Schuyler* demanded them at *Quebec*, but never received any Satisfaction, and in all Probability it was too late, as the *Indians*, doubtless, gratified their insatiable Revenge on several of them, to atone for the Blood of their Brethren. The Marquis acted cunningly, in not suffering any of his *British* Majesty's Soldiers to be given up, as he well knew it would not be put up

up with. So the Lot fell on the poor Provincials; thus the *French* keep Treaties and Articles of Capitulation.

August 15, The Officers of the three Regiments were put on board twenty Battoes for *Montreal*, and carried across Lake *Ontario*; we pass'd by many Islands on the Lake, upon some of which the *French* have Forts. It is call'd 90 Leagues long and 14 wide; the Land seems to be very barren and sandy on the Eastern Shore. Being a Prisoner, and having signed a Parole, put it out of my Power to commit many Remarks to Paper, that would have been both useful and entertaining; but in general Terms, the whole Way from the Entrance of the River *St. Lawrence* from the Lake, till you arrive at *Montreal*, is the most difficult, romantick, and dangerous that Imagination can form; to many it would seem entirely impossible for Battoes to pass either up or down, without being dash'd to Pieces, and every Soul perishing, notwithstanding the *Indians* and *Canadians* worked up their Battoes, and brought heavy Cannon, &c. against us, after an Infinity of Time and Labour. We were but four Days going to *Montreal*, as we

had a rapid Stream all the Way. We had many fine romantick Prospects, the Land very barren, and all the Way to *Montreal* seems only fit for *Indians* to inhabit.

August 19, About 5 in the Morning we arrived at *Montreal*, where we saw the Shore lined with a great number of *Indians*; Lieutenant Colonel *Littlebales*, being commanding Officer, stepped first on Shore, and was immediately seized by a number of these Savages, who buffeted him, knock'd him down, and would have kill'd him, but were prevented by some Regulars, sent down by the Governor's Orders to guard us up; we were drove about, and used extremely ill, till we got into the Palace; the *Indians*, like so many Hell-hounds, were, as they said, eager for Revenge, but in a little Time we were sent under a Guard to different Quarters in the Town, and in a Day or two came abroad, and was never used ill after by the *Indians*. It is a Custom among them to buffet Prisoners on their Arrival, and our *Mohawks* use their Prisoners in the same manner.

Montreal is a neat Town, situated on the Side of a River, is wall'd round, and has a
good

good Ditch, which renders it too strong to be taken but with Cannon, yet so situated, by having high Hills on the Back and Sides, that it could not be made to stand Proof against Cannon and Shells for any Time; there was not any mounted when we were there, except on a Hill that stands in the Middle of the Town, which is fortified, and has a few Pieces; there are several neat Houses, especially the Governor's, which is very large, and several handsome Churches well adorned; a fine Hospital for Sick, neat and well provided for this Part of the World. Mr. Tyng, who was dangerously wounded, was used with the utmost Tenderness; and to do Justice to the *French*, no People take greater Care of sick or wounded Men than they do. They entirely depend on the Furr Trade with the *Indians*, which they seem largely to possess. Vessels of about 90 Tons frequently come up from *Quebec*.

Aug. 27, Embark'd for *Quebec*, it is called 65 Leagues from *Montreal*; the third Day we got as far as a Town call'd the *Three Rivers*; it derives its Name from being situated on three Rivers; the Land from *Montreal* to *Quebec* is something better, and well improv'd all along

along the Banks of the River at both Sides, but by what I could hear it does not run far back. The Town is a very small insignificant Place, and has but few Inhabitants, nor is it remarkable but for its agreeable Situation.

August 30, Arriv'd at *Quebec*, were carry'd in Proceſſion thro' the Town for a Shew, and then conducted to the Commandant's, who gave us Billets for our Lodgings. We found every Thing very dear, and particularly as the Inhabitants imposed upon us in every respect.

Quebec is built at the Bottom of a very high Hill, and almost goes round it; this Hill is perpendicular, and has a Rampart, on which is mounted 27 forty-two Pounders, 7 Eighteeners, 16 twelve and nine Pounders, in all 50 Pieces of Cannon, 1 Braſs Mortar; it is ſo high, that it is impoſſible for any Ship to do it any Damage, nor do I think it poſſible for them to lay their Sides to the Town to batter it, as they muſt be tore to Pieces from the Hill. If I may give my Opinion on this head, the Method to be uſed muſt be, for the Fleet to anchor at the oppoſite Shore, where they will ride under Cover of a Point that runs out, ſo as to render the Shot from the Ramparts of
no

no Effect. At low Water there is a Sand, that is quite dry and firm, where they may land their Cannon and Men, out of Reach of any Thing at *Quebec* except Bombs, and may a little way from this Place destroy the Town. This Sand leads to the Back of the Town, where we were informed there is a very strong Fortification, and many Guns mounted, but they would never suffer any of us to get a View of it, limiting us in the Town to certain Bounds, from whence we may not recede. There is a very high Hill, that commands every Thing coming from the three Rivers, and a strong Fortification, but this we should not attempt till we had carried the rest, as it is out of the way of doing us any Damage; however, I am persuaded, from many Hints I heard drop from these *Canadians* I got acquainted with, that the Chief of their Strength consists in the Ramparts over the Town, which really avails nothing if we march as above directed: As to the Fort that they say commands the Passage over the Sand, I am very sure it is not so considerable, but that it may easily be taken, and that accomplish'd, the rest must fall. All the Land about *Quebec* is mountainous, and seems to be but indifferent. The Town is large, but very irregular,

irregular, and the Buildings but indifferent in general; indeed they have some Churches, the Governor and Intendant's Palaces, and some Hospitals, tolerably well built, but all together it is a very filthy disagreeable Place. Their entire Dependence is on the Furr Trade, every Thing they want is sent them from *France*, they have not one single Thing manufactured among them, so that a good Look-out, at the Mouth of the River *St. Laurence*, with some Men of War, must distress, nay ruin them, as their *Indians* must be supply'd with Brandy, Wine, Hatchets, Blankets, &c. &c. or they will soon quit them to go to those that will; nay they themselves must starve, especially now they have got so many more People to feed than they us'd to have, their Country being insufficient to supply them without our Assistance; nor could they ever do it in peaceable Times, which may easily be prov'd by the *New-England-Men*, who supply them with a great quantity of all sorts of Food, for which they get Molasses, &c. I forgot to mention that there is an upper-Town, as well as a lower, which is built up a steep Hill, very irregularly, and a good many Houses on the Ramparts.

November

November 12, Embark'd for *Old France* on board the *Abenquis* Frigate of 36 Guns, the 14th sail'd, and reach'd the Island of *Antichost* the 29th, during which Time it was extreme cold, and the River began to shut up fast, so that we imagin'd we should have been froze in.

AFTER we turn'd the Point, where the *Indian* Settlement lies, on the opposite Shore to the Town of *Quebec*, you have a full View of the Island of *Orleans*, where you discover the great Faces of Mount *Morancy*, which is reckoned to be greater than the Faces of *Niagra*; it is call'd one hundred and fifty Feet perpendicular, it empties itself into the River *St. Laurence*, about 15 Leagues from the Town, and five from the Island of *Orleans*, our Ship run a-ground, and was in Danger of being lost, but at High-water got off. Three Leagues farther lies the Island of *Coudre*, it is dangerous in passing; as the Passage between the Main and the Island is narrow, and seems to be fill'd up with Rocks, the Tide runs in Whirlpools, and the Passage is between some of these Rocks. We all pass'd by the Islands of *Verte*, *Rooge*, *Pose d'eau devic*, and *Anti-*
G
chorte,

chorte, but there is no Danger after passing the *Ile Coudre*. It is computed 150 Leagues from *Quebec* to the Mouth of the River ; the Land on each Side is very high and barren, and seems calculated alone for *Indians*.

As to our Voyage to *Old France*, I have no farther to add, than that we had very cold stormy Weather, which always happens on the *American Coast* at this Season of the Year ; however, we landed at *Brest* the 13th of *December*, 1756, and was sent to a Country Village called *Lefneven*, being allow'd a League round for our Amusement : I remain'd there till the 3d of *May*, 1757, then obtain'd Liberty to come to *England* on my Parole, where I soon procured my Exchange.

An

An exact List of all the Inhabitants, &c. in *Martinique*, given in by the four Colonels, *Jan. 1. 1708-9.* besides the Soldiers being about 150.

	Men bearing Arms	Lads	Boys	Widows and Wives	Girls Marri- ageable	Female Childr.	Mulatos and free Negroes	Free Women	Childr.	Slaves
Col. Jornac for St. Pierres	647	151	573	715	333	57	73	64	112	5196
Col. Surveillier for Trinity	334	191	414	364	119	412	19	18	16	5245
Col. Le Touche $\frac{1}{2}$ Ft. Royal	326	210	424	373	137	411	34	51	88	6005
Col. Collart $\frac{1}{2}$ Fort Royal	174	137	212	141	82	187	56	79	113	3836
Total	1481	689	1623	1593	671	1067	182	212	339	20282
	Church	Nuns	Minis- ters	Super- annuat- ed Men	Fufees	Piffols	Swords	Horfes	Cattle	Sugar- works
Col. Jornac's Parish	7	18	12	85	746	311	745	691	1598	31
Col. Surveillier's Parish	6		6	77	556	282	487	1463	2130	47
Col. Le Touche's Parish	7		9	65	565	284	492	1700	2676	113
Col. Collart's Parish	6		6	58	373	65	226	2624	4801	55
Total	26	18	33	285	2240	942	1950	6478	11205	246

*A Copy of a Letter from Captain A——
G——, in the East India Company's Service,
to Lieutenant Colonel Laurence, giving a par-
ticular Account of Bengall, Calcutta *, &c.
dated Fulta †, July 15, 1756.*

S I R,

AS the Loss of *Calcutta* will undoubtedly be variously represented, my Duty having once had the Honour of your Acquaintance, demands my giving some Account of it, especially in relation to the military Transactions, having been appointed to act as Adjutant General during the Troubles, I am enabled to do it in a more particular manner than I otherwise could, had I been station'd at my Post, as I issued out all the Governor's Orders, and saw most of them put in Execution, for what relates to private Correspondence with the Governor, I must refer to a long Narration of Mr. *Drake* ‡, which he informs me he intends to transmit by this Conveyance; you must have already receiv'd an Account of the surrender of *Cassimbuzar* § of the 4th of *June*, and the manner Mr. *Watts* || was decoy'd, and made

* The Company's chief Settlement in *Bengall*.

† Road where Ships anchor in the Mouth of the *Ganges*.

‡ Mr. *Drake*, Governor of *Calcutta*. § A subordinate Settlement.

|| Governor of *Cassimbuzar*.

Prisoner

Prisoner in the Nabob's Camp, and obliged to deliver up the Fort, we having dispatch'd *Pallamore* * for that Purpose, when we receiv'd the News on the 7th, we may justly impute all our Misfortunes to the Loss of that Place, as it not only supply'd the Enemy with Artillery and Ammunition, but flush'd them with Hopes of making as easy a Conquest of our chief Settlements. Tho' indefensible in its then Circumstances, yet we always concluded *Cassimbuzar* defensive against any number of a Country Enemy, and were under no Apprehensions but it could hold out, had they attack'd, till we were enabled by Supplies from your Settlements to march to its Relief; it is fortified by four solid Bastions, each mounted with 10 Pieces of Cannon, 6 and 9 Pounders, besides a Line in the Curtain to the River of 24 Guns, from 2 to 4 Pounders, all tolerably mounted, and most of them on Field Carriages, and 8 or 10 Cohorn Mortars, 4 or 5 Inches, with a good Quantity of Shells, and a proportional Supply of all kinds of Ammunition; it was garrison'd with a Lieutenant and 50 military, most *Europeans*, one Serjeant and Corporal, three Matrosses of the Artillery, and 20 good *Lascars*. One or two Houses adjoining to the Walls were commanded by so many

* Expresses sent by Men on Foot.

Guns from the Bastions, that the Enemy could not keep Possession of them. When we receiv'd the News of *Cassimbuzar* being in the Nabob's Possession, and of his Intentions to march against us with the Artillery and Ammunition of that Place, also with an Army, as we were inform'd, of 50,000 Men, Horse and Foot, elevated with the Promise of the immense Plunder expected in *Calcutta*, we began to think of our long neglected and defenceless State, and our Situation to receive an Enemy which we had hitherto despis'd, but now too late found worthy our Consideration; that we were in this defenceless State cannot be imputed to our Masters in *England*, as our Governor and Council have had repeated Injunctions, within these 12 Months, to put the Place in the best Posture of Defence; but such Orders, tho' Representations have been made by many Officers, of the Necessity and Method of doing it, have been fatally neglected, being lull'd into such a State of Security in *Bengall*, that nothing but an Enemy before the Walls could convince us, but that every Rupee expended on military Service was so much taken from the Company. I will now proceed to inform you of the Situation we were in to stand a Siege.

THE

THE Plan of Fort *William*, and a Part of *Calcutta*, which I here transmit, and which, since my coming on board, I have sketch'd out from my Memory, to give a clearer Idea of the manner in which we were attack'd, will represent to you the Situation of our small Fort, in respect to the Houses that surrounded it, and the number of Guns mounted upon it. Our Military, exclusive of those of the subordinate Factory, amounted only to 180 Infantry, of which number there were not 40 *Europeans*, and 36 of the Artillery, Serjeants and Corporals included, hardly a Gun on the Ramparts with a Carriage fit for Service; we had about three Years since 50 Pieces of Cannon, 18 and 24 Pounders, with 2 Mortars of 10 and 13 Inches, with a quantity of Shells and Balls for each, they have laid on the Grass ever since they were first landed without Carriages or Beds, only the ten Inch Mortar, which we with Difficulty got ready by the Time we were attack'd, neither Shells fill'd, nor Fuzees prepar'd for Mortars or Cohorns, render'd them as well as the rest almost useless; our Grape were eat up by the Worms, and our Ammunition of all kinds were in the worst Order; not one Gun with a Carriage fit to be carry'd out of the Fort for any Use, except the two Field Pieces sent from your Settlement; what
Powder

Powder we had for want of Care was damp, and the Season improper to dry it. On our Receipt of a Letter by the *Delawar*, Orders were given to repair the Line of Guns before the Fort, and Carriages to be made for those 50 Pieces of Cannon, to be mounted upon it, and likewise to repair the Carriages of the Guns upon the Bastions ; but these were but just begun, when we receiv'd Intelligence of the Loss of *Cassimbuzar*, which contributed to prepare us for the worst. The military Captains were order'd to attend the Council, and give their Opinions on what was necessary to be done for the Defence of the Place ; it was proposed to defend the Town as well as the Fort, an extensive Line was first formed for that Purpose, so little Apprehensions had the People of a vigorous Attack, that it was agreed to have a Battery of one or two Guns on each of the principal Roads, to defend us from any Attack of the black Enemy ; but the Consideration of our small number of Troops determined us to contract our Batteries to the Places mark'd in the Plan, the Military were form'd into Companies, one of the *Europeans* to the number of sixty, the other two consisted of *Armenians* and Country *Portugueze*, to the number of 150, exclusive of those, about 50 of the Company's Servants, and young Gentlemen

flemen of the Place entered as Volunteers in the military Companies, and perform'd equal Duty with the common Centinels; these on every Occasion shewed undaunted Resolution; Carpenters and Workmen of all sorts were taken into Pay to work upon Gun-carriages, &c. and every Thing order'd that may be necessary in a Siege.

From the 7th, when we heard of the Loss of *Cassimbuzar*, and of the Nabob's Design on *Calcutta*, to the 8th of *June* was all the Time we had in our defenceless State, to make the necessary Preparations for the Reception of such a numerous Enemy; and such was the Nabob's Rapidity, that in twelve Days from his getting Possession of *Cassimbuzar*, the 4th he march'd with a numerous Army, and a large Train of Artillery, upwards of 100 Miles cross Rivers and swampy Roads to his first Attac of *Calcutta*. The 16th, Messrs. *Holwell*, *Macket*, and *Moppletoft*, were appointed Captains of the three Companies, Mr. *Frankland*, Lieutenant Colonel, and *Manningham*, Colonel, with Subalterns in Proportion; the military Volunteers and Militia were disposed of when the Batteries were finish'd, and Carriages made for the Guns. In which Situation we stood to receive our Enemy, tho', to the last, few could be perswaded, that he would attac us in any other

H manner

manner than by forming a Blockade, till he should obtain a Sum of Money, and a Compliance with his Demands. On the 16th, he attack'd a Redoubt at *Pomin*, with 6 Pieces of Cannon; but on the Approach of a Reinforcement with two Field Pieces they withdrew them, and inclined to the Southward, where taking Possession of a Tope or Clump of Trees, they fired very briskly from the opposite Side of the Ditch, and a Part of the Detachment who were advanced beyond the Redoubt, kill'd one of the Gentlemen Volunteers, and four *European* Soldiers: On the Enemy still advancing farther to the Southward, along the great Ditch that surrounds the Town, and on hearing they had cross'd it, and taken Possession of *Omychand's* Garden, and the great Road near it, the Reinforcement was order'd back from *Pomin*, and Ensign *Piccard* left in his Post as before; the Enemy's Cannon had play'd at the same Time on a Sloop that lay close to the Redoubt, to scour the Ditch, and kill'd four *Europeans*; we had no farther Molestation from them this Night, nor any other Intelligence than that they occupied easterly the Corner of the black Town, from *Omychand's* Garden to the Bread and Cheese Bungloo, that the Nabob had taken Possession of *Damduonas* House for his head Quarters.

The

The 17th in the Morning we planted 2 small Pieces of Cannon on the Gate-house, to scour the different Roads that terminate at that Place, which Way we expected the Enemy would advance; also sent twelve Military and Militia, with forty *Buxeries* *, to take Possession of it, under the Command of one *Monf. Lebeaume*, a *French* Officer, who had taken the Protection of our Flag some Time before, and fortified the House with Loop-holes; the Enemy did not appear in Sight of our Batteries all this Day, but the Plunderers † ravaged all the black Town; we had many Prisoners brought in by your *Buxeries*, but their Accounts of the Nabob's Strength and Situation varied so much, that we could not depend upon them. The Intelligence we receiv'd from our Spies was equally uncertain, the Prisoners in general told us, the Nabob had with him all the *Cassimbuzar* Cannon, 10 or 15 Pieces of which he brought from *Muzadabad* ‖, of a larger Size, with many Swivels and Wall-pieces mounted on Camels and Elephants, his Troops consist of 20,000 Horse; this Night our *Peons* § and *Buxeries*, to the

* Another Cast of black Soldiers. † Part of the Nabob's Army, so call'd from their doing no other Duty but Plundering when the others are Fighting. ‖ The Capitol of the Province. § A kind of Footmen, who are employ'd as Messengers.

number of 500, deserted from us, as did our *Lascars* and *Coolies* * ; some Days before we had not a Black to draw our Work, nor even to carry a Cotton Bale or Sand-bag on the Ramparts, and what Work of that kind had been done was by the Military and Militia; this want of Workmen at the beginning and now, harrafs'd us greatly, and prevented our doing several necessary Things. Early on the 18th, the Enemy made their Appearance in every Quarter of the Town, but did not seem as if they would advance openly against our Batteries, rather appear'd resolv'd to make their Approach by taking Possession of the intervening Houses. We accordingly fortified such as commanded our Batteries with so many Men as could be spared; they first advanced toward the Goal, by the Road that leads to *Pomin's*, thro' the black Town, and brought 2 Pieces of Cannon against it, one of them, by the Size of the Ball, not less than an 18 Pounder; we were likewise advised by our Spies and Prisoners, that the Nabob's Artillery was commanded by a *French* Renegado, who had been an Officer at *Pondicherry* †, and gives himself the Name of *Marquis de Jacque*, having under his Command 25 *Europeans*, and 80 *Cittygan*

* Black Labourers. † The chief Settlement of the *French* on the Coast of *Coremandel*.

Fringes *. On their advancing their Cannon to the Goal, we detach'd from the Battery an Officer, twenty-six Men, and two Field Pieces, to reinforce Monsieur *Lebeaume's* Post; they maintained it from eleven to two in the Afternoon, exposed to a very warm Fire from those two Pieces of Cannon, quantities of the Enemy having lodged themselves in all the Houses that surrounded that Place, Monsieur *Lebeaume* and Ensign *Castires*, the Officers who had advanced to support him being both wounded, and several of their Men killed, they receiv'd Orders to retire with their Field Pieces; the Enemy took immediate Possession of the Place, so soon as we abandon'd it, as they did of several others, from which, and from every Hole they could creep into, under any Sort of Cover, they kept a very close Fire on the Battery, and the Houses wherever they saw our Men lodged; by firing our Cannon upon such Houses as we could bring them to bear upon, we obliged them often to quit them, but fresh Supplies came up to their Relief; we must in this Manner have destroyed Numbers by the Cannon of the Batteries and Forts, and our small Arms from the Loops and Windows of the different Houses; this would have retarded their Progress,

* Another Cast of black Soldiers.

gress, had all our Shells been properly served, they must have been of greater Use for this Purpose than all our Artillery; but such as we tried either burst e'er they quitted the Mortar, or before they reach'd half Way. They had in great Multitudes possessed themselves of all the Houses in every Quarter of the Town, and by their Superiority obliged our Men to quit the Houses that they occupied. The first Place they broke in upon our Lines was thro' Mr. *Nixan's* House, and the Breast-work close to Mr. *Putban's*, the Serjeants of that Post having retreated, and left some of the Gentlemen Volunteers to force their Way thro' the Enemy to Captain *Minchin's* House, where two of them were left a Sacrifice to their Mercy; they poured into the Square in Swarms, planted their Colours at the Corner of the Tank, and took immediate Possession of all the Houses in the Square, and out of all we had but two Guns from Flank of the North-east Bastions that could bear on that Part of the Town, their Footing was so secure, by being in Possession of so many strong Houses, with our Lines, that it was impossible to think of dispossessing them from so many which served as Fortresses against our small Numbers; thus they brought their Cannon to play upon the Passages to and from our Batteries :

This

This Situation of the Enemy within our Lines, made it necessary to order Captain *Buchannan*, with his Cannon, to retire from the Batteries, as his Communication with the Fort might have been cut off by the Enemy advancing in his Rear, thro' a Line that leads a shorter Way to the Fort. After delivering the above Orders, I proceeded to Captain *Clayton's* Battery at 4, when, on my Arrival, I was surpris'd at finding the Guns of that Battery spiked, and Orders given them to retire with only the Field Pieces into the Fort: I requested their Patience, as I found no Occasion for such a precipitate Retreat, till I had spoke to the Governor. He told me, that the Post was represented to him by Mr. *Holwel*, as no longer ours, by the Enemy's taking Possession of all the Houses round them, and the Number of their Men kill'd and wounded, that if the Guns were already spiked, it would be in vain to think of keeping it any longer. I returned towards the Battery and found Captain *Clayton* half Way the Fort, with only the two Field Pieces. I prevail'd on him to return with his Men, that if possible we might withdraw the Guns of the Battery, especially one Eighteen Pounder, carried there about Noon to play on the Houses, which the Enemy possess'd, and prevent the Shame of leaving them,

them, to convince the Enemy of the Panick that must have compell'd us to make such a Retreat : I desired one half to defend the Battery, while the others laid down their Arms to draw off the Cannon. But not a Man would be prevailed on to touch a Rope. I then left them to march off in the most regular Manner they could, the abandoning this Battery was of the utmost Consequence, as it necessarily occasioned the drawing off the other two, and confining our Defence to the Walls of the Fort; it therefore ought not to have been done; the other two Batteries were soon ordered to be withdrawn, and all the Troops were returned to the Fort about Six in the Evening; by retiring into the Fort we might have expected, that before next Morning the Enemy would take Possession of all the Houses next the Walls, and from each of them greatly commanded our Bastions and Ramparts; this determined us, as the only Thing necessary to be done, to retard their Progress, to dispose of the Troops return'd from the Bastions in the House of Mr. *Cullenden Eyres*, the Company's House, and the Church, which was accordingly done before Eight at Night; the Detachment in the Company's House, on the Enemy's taking Possession of Captain *Renny's*, thought their Situation dangerous to be maintain'd on
the

the Approach of Day, and their Communication liable to be cut off from the Fort, by the Lines that leads to the Water-side, near the new Go-downs *, therefore apply'd to the Governor, and obtain'd Leave to retire into the Fort; the withdrawing this Post gave a general Discontent, as the Enemy getting Possession of it, would not only expose the Southern Bastions and new Go-downs to a very warm Fire, but likewise the Gate where our Boats lay, which would almost render it impossible to keep any there; and as many People, even at this Time by the vigorous Attack of the Enemy, our suddenly withdrawing of our Batteries, and leaving the Company's House to be taken Possession of by them in the Night, attended with many other Circumstances of Confusion and Disorder, while they could not be remedied, begun to think that a Retreat on Board our Ships would be the only Means by which we could escape the Enemy, therefore with the utmost Concern I saw this only Means of Safety endangered, by giving up that Post, we had laid up a sufficient Store of Provision, but the Irregularity in not appointing proper Persons for the Management of this, as well as other necessary Duties (was a fatal Neglect)

* Go-downs were Houses for all Kinds of Stores, Wine Cellars and Pantries are called Go-downs.

and the Desertions of our Cooks, among the rest of the Blacks, left us to starve in the midst of Plenty, our Out-Parts had no Refreshment all the preceding Day, and there was nothing but Discontent and Murmurs from all Quarters, Water and Provisions were the general Cry, yet little Possibility of being supplied with either, there not being People to carry it to the Out-Parts, had it been ready drest, as every one then in the Fort were harassed and fatigued with want of Rest by constant Duty, for two Days before that, it was impossible to rouse them, even if the Enemy had been scaling the Walls; three different Times in the Night did the Drums beat to Arms, tho' we had frequent Alarms of the Enemy's preparing Ladders under our Walls to scale them, we had a Thousand *Portuguese* Women in the Fort, which caused the utmost Confusion, by filling up the Passages in all Parts, and crowding the Back-gate to force their way on board the Ships; such was the general Consternation that prevail'd. At a Council of War held about Nine; the *European* Women were order'd on board the Ships, and Colonel *Manningham* and Lieutenant Colonel *Frankland* were permitted to see them safe; it was at the same Time resolved to clear the Fort of all the other Women, and
if

if possible to regulate the Confusion that then prevail'd, but little was put in Execution towards it, the Men, for want of Refreshment and Rest, and by getting at some Liquor, with which they made too free, became very mutinous, being most Militia, within the Fort, and not subject to Command; the same Complaints from the Out-Parts, which could hardly be redress'd by supplies of Provision and Men to relieve them, from the several Days Hunger and Fatigue they underwent. During this Situation a second Council of War was called about One in the Afternoon, to consider what could be done, and how long under such Circumstances the Place could be defended against the Enemy's vigorous Attack. You'll be surprized, that all that Time, neither the Governor nor Commandants could obtain a Return of the Stores and Ammunition from Captain *Witherington*; I often represented to the Governor the Necessity of such a Return, as likewise to have a strict Compliance to all his Orders, but to no Effect, he had a favourable Opinion of the Man, and was unwilling to carry Things to an Extremity; there was likewise an Animosity subsisting between the Governor and Commandant, as also between the Commandant and *Witherington*, which greatly disconcerted our Affairs. The first Thing done

in this Council of War, was to know the State of our Ammunition, and Captain *Witherington* being asked, What Time our Ammunition would serve, at the Rate of the preceding Day's Consumption ; answer'd, hardly three Days ; and that he was afraid, a great Part of what was esteem'd good might prove damp, and that neither the Weather, nor other Conveniencies, would admit of its being dried ; this unexpected Stroke alarmed every one, and it was thought very extraordinary, that the State of our Ammunition was not known before ; we had no other Choice left, but to retire on board our Ships before their Time expired, or surrender at Discretion to the Mercy of an implacable Enemy, from whom we expected no Quarter ; it was therefore unanimously resolved, a Retreat should be made in the most expeditious and regular Manner, and taking every Circumstance under Consideration, the Majority were of Opinion, that it ought to be done that Night, as next Morning might produce such Consequences, as would either make it impracticable, or liable to the greatest Danger, if the Enemy got Possession of the Company's Houses, as we made no doubt they would in the Night, they might without much Difficulty force their Way thro' the Batteries that lead to the Back-gate, from those Houses,

or

or from the Windows and Tops of them, so flank and scour the Gate with their small Arms, that it would be impossible for a Boat to lie at the Gate, or elsewhere before the Fort; either of these Circumstances would have made a Retreat impossible, tho' strenuously maintain'd by Mr. *Holwell* in particular; and as a Retreat had been always determin'd upon, to defer it till next Night would have been attended with no Advantage; on the contrary, had it been then put in Execution, according to Mr. *Holwell's*, and the Opinion of several others, the Company's whole Treasure, and the Lives of more than 150 *Europeans*, would have been saved; but we dallied away the Time till almost Day-light, and no positive Determination was made: It was propos'd to send *Omychand* to treat with the Nabob, but he absolutely refus'd, and our *Persian* Writer, with the rest of the Blacks deserting, prevented our writing to him: In this State of Confusion and Suspence did we remain till Morning; the 19th in the Morning, finding the Enemy had neglected the Possession of the Company's Houses, Ensign *Piccard*, who in the Night had been order'd back from *Pomin's*, voluntarily offer'd to go on that Service with 20 Men, who were permitted. The Day produc'd no great Regularity amongst us, the same Complaints of
want

want of Provisions and Refreshment were heard every where, and little done to redress them; the Enemy advanc'd briskly, and encreas'd from all Quarters, having in the Night lodg'd themselves in the adjacent Houses; Lieutenant *Bishop*, who commanded in Mr. *Eyres's* House, desired Leave to withdraw: About nine, the Fire from *Omychand's* Houses, and the other Houses around being so thick, that it was impossible to stand it, yet he was order'd to maintain it till Evening; on a Repetition of his Distress, having numbers kill'd and wounded, he was permitted to retire; Captain *Clayton*, who commanded in the Church, was allow'd to withdraw on the same Account; he had some Pieces of heavy Cannon, besides small Arms, from the Houses to the East and North-east of him, that play'd incessantly from behind the Batteries and Playhouse Compound, and did great Execution among his Men. About this Time Ensign *Piccard* was brought in wounded from the Company's House *, and the Enemy had fill'd all the Compounds, tho' our Men kept Possession of it above Stairs. The Detachment in Mr. C—— House was soon after withdrawn. Our Bastions were in a very improper State to be maintain'd against such a close Fire of small Arms, as was likely to

* The Piece of Ground on which the House stands.

to command them from so many adjacent Houses, all of them the strongest Work, and almost Proof against Metal; on the Bastions the Parapets were not four Feet high, and only three thick, the Embrazures so wide, that they afforded but little Shelter to the Men at the Guns: These Defects might in some Measure have been supply'd with Cotton Bales and Sandbags, which we had prepared for that Purpose, had we not been distress'd for all kinds of Labourers to bring them on the Ramparts, both Military and Militia were so fatigued, that it was impossible to make them stand to their Arms, far less to carry Bales: This was our Situation between Ten and Eleven, about which Time the Governor made his Escape on board one of the Ships. As his Conduct in this Affair, as well as of those that follow'd him, may probably be canvass'd, and the Affair represented according to the different Prejudices and Interests of the People, I confess myself among the number who follow'd the Governor, especially in such a general State of Consternation, when nothing farther could be done. I represent the Affair in as particular a manner as possible; about the above House we receiv'd an Alarm on these Bastions, that the Enemy were forcing thro' the Barriers that leads to the Company's House; I ran down to learn the Truth,

Truth, as to the Situation of the Guard plac'd there, I found it to be false, and the Enemy not then advanced from the Company's Compound. On my Return to the Back-gate, I perceiv'd the Governor standing on the Top of the Stairs; I came up to him, to know if he had any Commands; he was beckoning to his Servants who stood in a Pons^y * above the Gate, at the same Time numbers of Budgroes had been setting off below and above full of *Europeans*, and only one Budgroe, where Mr. *Macket* and Captain *Minchin* were stepping into was left at the Gate, besides the Pons^y where the Governor was; he pointed to me the Ship *Dudley*, where Colonel *Manningham* and Colonel *Frankland* were on board, they not having returned in the Night as he expected, and the other Ships and Sloops had fallen down below the Town; thus he found every one preparing for their Escape by crowding into the Boats; observing this, and anxious for his own Safety, without giving me Time to reply, he ran down Stairs, and up the Side of the River, to get into the Pons^y; every one who saw him go on board in this manner ran to the Gate and Stairs-head. I had scarce Time to represent the Irregularity of such a Retreat, and earnestly entreated, that he would
first

* A Pons^y is a flat-bottom'd Boat,

first communicate his Intentions to Mr. *Holwell* and the rest of the Garrison ; but his Answer was, that he saw Things going on in such a manner, as would render it impossible to retreat any other Way ; that he supposed every Person that could find Boats, when they saw him go off, would follow. I then look'd behind towards the Gate-stairs, and seeing it crowded with Multitudes, and Capt. *Minchin* and Mr. *Mackett* setting off in their Budgroes, I concluded the Governor's Retreat had caus'd a general one, and that those were happiest that could procure a Boat to escape from the Hands of a cruel Enemy ; I therefore, with Mr. *O'Hara*, got into the Ponsay where the Governor was, and set off the last Boat that left the Gate ; they crowded to the Water-side, but finding it impossible to make their Escape for want of Boats, returned into the Factory, and shut the Gates immediately after them. We proceeded on board the *Dudley*, where Messieurs *Manningham* and *Frankland*, with more than half the Militia Officers, several Gentlemen Volunteers of the Militia, with most of the *European* Ladies were ; the rest of the Ships and Sloops were crowded with Men and Women, who had quitted the Fort since Morning, as Opportunities offered. In this manner the Governor escaped ; how

far he and his followers are culpable, I leave you to judge, and shall only assure you of the Authenticity of this Account. On our coming on board the Fleet, I propos'd to the Governor to move up before the Town with the whole Fleet, in order to assist the Retreat of those who were necessitated to remain for want of Conveyance; but the Capt. of the *Dudley* represented, that such an Attempt would be attended with the utmost Danger, and told him, that if the Ship moved up again before the Fort, there was little Probability of returning; the Prince *George*, who remain'd there that Night, never return'd, but was destroy'd by the Enemy. The Governor, on what the Captain said, thought no more of assisting those who were left behind, yet order'd a Sloop to move up in the Night, and see what could be done, but she was not able to proceed so far as the Fort, the Enemy being in Possession of all the Water-side. We fell down the River in full View of the Town, and could observe Numbers of Houses in Flames all the Night. The following Account we have from such as made their Escape after the Place was taken.

They informed us, that so soon as the Governor retreated, all Hopes of a Retreat was cut off for want of Boats. Mr. *Holwell* was unanimously declared Governor, and the Gates shut,

shut, every Person in such a desperate Situation, that they resolv'd to die on the Ramparts, rather than surrender to the Barbarity they expected from the Enemy. The Place held out till the 28th about Three in the Afternoon; the Enemy soon got Possession of Mr. *Crutenden's* House, after which Time, especially after they got to the Top of the Church, scarce a Man could stand on the North-east or South-east Bastions, and they were at length oblig'd entirely to abandon that Side of the Fort; the Enemy took Possession of it in this manner; about two in the Afternoon, on the 30th, they made a Signal for a Truce, and some of their Leaders spoke with Mr. *Holwell* from one of the Bastions, and told him, that the Nabob had given him Orders to desist firing, that he might accommodate Affairs. This Proposal was readily agreed to by us; accordingly they ceas'd firing. Our Men were order'd to lye down to refresh themselves; in the Interim, the Advantage the Enemy made from this Truce, was to crowd in Swarms under the Walls of the East Curtains and Bastions, and under Cover of their Fire from the Church, &c. we having been before in a manner obliged to abandon that Side with Ladders and Bamboos *; they instantly scaled the

* Bamboos, a Species of Reed Cane; as they are hollow and have Joints, their Uses are various.

Walls, and put to the Sword every one that offer'd to resist; to conclude the fatal Scene, such as were taken Prisoners, to the number of 200 *Europeans*, *Portuguese* and *Armenians*, were all Night shut up in the black Hole, a Place about 16 Foot square, where by the suffocating Heat, and want of Water, which was absolutely denied, not above ten survived till Morning; among the Dead there were near 100 *Europeans*, Company's Servants, &c. Mr. *Holwell* is among the number of those who survived the black Hole, and is now Prisoner with the Nabob, who stay'd but a few Days in *Calcutta*; he is now return'd to *Maxadabad*; he left some Thousands of his Troops to keep Possession of the Fort, and some the Factory-house; they have destroy'd the Church, but no Houses as we hear, farther than their being set on Fire; the *Dutch* and *French* have in a manner accommodated Affairs with them, the former by paying five Lacks of Rupees *, tho' each of the Settlements are now crowded with our Men, and no important Business can be transacted without two particular Parvanas † for that Person, so that it is certain he has not yet done with them. Messieurs *Watts* and

* A Lack is 100,000 Rupees. A Rupee is 2 s. 6 d. Sterling.

† A Licence.

Collet are now Prisoners at large at the Factory ; the *French* have Orders to send to *Madrafs* by their first Ships. By the last Accounts, the rest of the Gentlemen belonging to *Cassimbuzar* Factory were Prisoners at *Maxadabad*, and in Irons ; the *Decia* Factory is safe with the *French*.

Fulta, Feb. 14, 1756.

S I R,

I Receiv'd yours, dated *May* 10, 1756, and am much oblig'd to you for your News ; but alas ! it is not to be compar'd with our present Situation, the Nabob of *Hughty* is now in Possession of *Calcutta*, and were I to give a Detail of the whole, it would be too voluminous, therefore must desire you'll accept of the Heads. On the 15th of *May* I arrived safe at *Calcutta*, and in two or three Days after, on Account of the Troubles, Mr. *Corsters* and myself enter'd Volunteers in *Clayton's* Company, and made up 64 in Number ; the Appearance was noble, having new Regimentals. I assure you, tho' quite young Men, their Behaviour was surprising ; numbers that were slain, tho' attack'd by 8 or 10, cut down 5 or 6 before they fell ; Captain *Smith* was observ'd by several, Sword in Hand, to cut down 6 Men,

Men, who made use of Swords and Targets, and afterwards got clear off, notwithstanding his broad Sword was cut in two close to the Hilt. We kill'd by their own Confession 7000 the first, and unfortunately for us Mr. *Clayton* retreated from his Trenches when we had only five Men kill'd out of 150 stout Fellows, which was the Occasion of losing our Factory much sooner than we otherwise should, as it inclined every one to leave their Batteries, and retire to the Fort; they soon after took Possession of Mr. *Cruttenden's*, Mr. *Eyres's*, and the Company's Houses, and the Church, therefore we could not show ourselves in the Batteries; and the second Day after the Siege, the Governor, Mr. *Manningham*, *Frankland*, and several others, with all the Ladies, went on board the Shipping, and dropp'd down to the Governor's, which was very imprudent, as it left no Opportunity for others to excuse or make a Retreat. Inclos'd you will find a List of the killed, and those that remain. As to my Part, I made my Excuse with what Cloaths I had on, saving nothing, and being at this Time almost naked, and even destitute of a Shirt; we had against *Calcutta* 100,000 Men: After Governor *Drake* left the Fort, Mr. *Holwell* was appointed Governor by a Majority; he maintain'd the Fort for 29 Hours after, but
for

for want of Ammunition to blow up the Houses already mentioned, occasioned the entire Loss of *Calcutta*. He storm'd the Fort on the 20th of *June*, about four in the Afternoon; and immediately on surrendring the Place, every one without Distinction was put in the black Hole; notwithstanding the number, who were 250 in the Morning, when they came to open the Door 19 Souls only were found alive, Black and White, whose Names you will see in the inclosed; they immediately changed the Name of the Place to *Allenagere*, and if any one call'd it *Calcutta* they were to lose their Nose and Ears; old *Armajon* is now *Pus*; down at *Calcutta* they have pull'd down the Governor's House, and are building a Place of Worship; we had not in our Factory Powder sufficient to serve six Hours when they storm'd it, which was done by fixing Bamboos against the Wall, and running up like so many Rats in number. It is impossible to imagine what Plunder was taken in the Factory, in Mr. *Fullerton's* Room only there were above 20 Lacks of Rupees.

Yours,

ALEX. CHAMPION.

SIR,

*On board his Majesty's Ship Kent in the Bay of
Bengall, Dec. 2, 1756, Lat. N. 20°. 55'*

S I R,

I Received your Favour at Camp near *Arcott*, of *August* 5, 1755, Advices arriving then at *Madrafs*, of the unfortunate Occasion of my being at Sea, the *Delawar* was stopped, and Major *Kilpatrick* solicited to go with a Reinforcement to the Relief of *Bengall*, where our Capital was threatned with a Siege; but before the Major reach'd the *Ganges*, it and all the other Settlements belonging to the Company were by Force of Arms in the Hands of the Nabob, which News I fear will be too well known in *Europe* before this Arrives. The Cause of our being so ill treated in that opulent Country is entirely from the Misconduct and Knavery of the G—— and C——, who I hope will have their Merit, which must be ten Degrees worse than a Gibbet, as they have been the sole Cause of much Blood-shed, without giving the brave Garrison a Chance for their Lives, the Loss of every Thing belonging to the Company, and even by their Infatuation saved little belonging to themselves. It's reckoned six hundred thousand Pounds Sterling was lost in *Calcutta*, besides *Dacea*, *Casimbuzar*, &c. &c. All the Inhabitants who escaped this fatal Catastrophe, with the Major and his Detachment, have been on board the
Ships

Ships in the *Ganges*, waiting our arrival since *July*, a long Time indeed to be on board in a River. I must observe, That search the known World, you'll find no such Masters as the honourable Company; and none so unfaithfully served: No wonder! when they send out Crouds of School-Boys every Year, fitter for their Master's Rod ten Years after they appear here, than the Government of a Country; which is too apparent in the Case of the V——s at *Bengall*, and which I hope may be a warning to them for the future.

WE were just gone into *Monsoon* Quarters, when we received Orders to march with all Expedition for the Coast, where, soon after our Arrival, we embarked on board the King's Squadron and Transports; but by setting out from the Coast in the very worst Season of the Year, when both Winds and Currents were against us, have been seven Weeks at Sea, and the 3d Day after we left *Madrafs*, were by the Current drove to the South Coast of *Cylon*. We have a great Force on board, commanded by Colonel *Clive*, whose second is Major *Kilpatrick*, and shall in a few Days either get into a Scrape, or bring the Nabob of *Bengall* into one, being near *Balasore* Road; all our Fleet in Company, except the Company's Ship *Marlborough*, and a Fire Ship.

L

Dear

Calcutta, Feb. 1, 1757. Bengall.

Dear Sir,

WE arrived in the *Ganges* the 12 ult. and the 15th at *Fulta* (the unhappy Rendezvous of our poor Countrymen, who were excluded their Settlements) we remained here putting our Land and Sea Forces in order, till the 28th at Night, when we sail'd for *Bugi Bugi* Port, it being the strongest the *Moors* had on the River, the 29th at Night, we landed at *Myppone*, about four Miles below that Fortrefs, and march'd till eight next Morning without halting, except what our two Field Pieces occasioned, which were drawn by Lascars, tho' often out of Sight in Mud and Water. The 30th in the Morning, we found ourselves about two Miles from the Fort, and about the same Distance from the River; about 8, the *Kent*, *Tyger* and *Salisbury* came to, and began a most furious Cannonade. The Reason of this forc'd and hazardous March was, to cut off the Garrison's Retreat, and prevent a Reinforcement from *Calcutta*, who were then on their march. About 10, when we were amusing ourselves with the Fire from the Ships, we were alarm'd; and in about ten Minutes after, a Body of 3000 Horse were within Pistol Shot of us: Our People stood the Shock, and our two Field Pieces flank'd them with Grape and Round, which oblig'd them to retreat, tho' they rallied several

ral Times with great Resolution. The Engagement lasted an Hour, and was just over, when 1000 of our brave Coast Seapoys join'd us, who were posted on the River-side with Part of *Adlercron's* Regiment. They left near 500 on the Field, with Horses, Camels, and one Elephant. We lost but one Officer, Ensign *Kerr*, a Relation of Lord *Ancram's*. Our Loss of Men were inconsiderable. At three in the Afternoon we march'd down to the River-side, which covered us from the Fort; the Ships keeping a constant Fire, before Night made several Breaches, while our whole Body disposed themselves, and made it so hot for the Besieged, that their Fire did little Execution. At ten we storm'd and took it, when our poor unfortunate Friend *Dugald Campbell*, going on a Bastion to forbid the Sailors and Seapoys firing from without, as they were killing our own Men, was shot dead on the Spot, and wounded in five Places; he died universally esteemed and regretted, and was a Favourite with every Body, besides being in a fair way of making a plentiful Fortune in a few Years. We demolish'd part of the Works; on the 31st spik'd up the Guns. Put to Sea and sail'd for *Pannas* Forts, about eight Miles below *Calcutta*, the 1st, but they abandon'd them on our Approach. The *Salisbury* was

left a Guard-ship here, and the 2d of *Jan.* we march'd over Land, while the Admiral and *Tyger* came before *Calcutta*, which held out half an Hour, and kill'd the *Tyger* seven or eight Men. They had no Notion of our being able to take it, as they had built an elegant Mosque, and left the Company's Warehouses almost full of Goods. We are clearing and fortifying the Place with all Expedition, and have got a fortified Camp four Miles distant, where we expect an Engagement soon, as a Body of *Moors*, &c. are about 20 Miles distant. We have taken, since we came here, the great City of *Hughly*, forty Miles up the River, and reduced most of it to a Heap of Rubbish. When *Calcutta* was taken by the *Moors* in *June* last, Lieutenant *Scot*, the Colonel's Nephew, *Buchanan* of *Craigavern*, Lieutenant *Simpson*, and a Son of Sir *James Johnson*, were killed amongst the rest. I mention these, as perhaps you know some of them.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

A

A LIST of Persons when the *Moors* took *Bengall*.

Edward Eyre
William Baillie
Rev. W. Bellamy
John Jink
Roger Raifelly
John Law
Thomas Coats
James Valicourt
William Smith
John Wilkinson
Stair Dalrymple
William Thousfly
Stephen Page
Grubb
Harold
Nat. Drake
Dodd
Toriano
Johnson
Byng
Orr
Thomas Blaney
Thomas Leach
F. Stephenson
William Parker
John Blandall
Thomas Parnall
J. Janire
J. Meadows

D. Frire
William Dumbleton
Porter
William Cocher
Mich. Callings
Mich. Osborn
Captain Buchannan
Captain Clayton
KILL'D OR ESCAPED TO
FULTA.
Captain Witherington
Captain Smith
Lieutenant Bishop
Picard
Talbot
Ensigns Bellamy
Hastings
Wedderton
Blagg
Captains Flund
Simpson
Tidcombe
ESCAPED.
Governor Drake
Charles Marrington
P. R. Perks
William Frankland
William Mackell
Captain

Captain Minchin	C. H. Cruttenden
Captain Grane	D. Graham
William Summer	William Nixan
John Crooke	F. Walmsley
William Billers	J. Pelham
William Summere	E. Ridge
Charles Ohara	J. Mackpherson
William Rider	G. Hillers
William Ellis	C. Child
William Lindsey	F. Atkinson
William Took	J. Austins
Lushington	F. Read
T. Wafumer	Mon. Montague
A. Beaumont	J. Weddrington
S. Margae	Captain Saunders
William Cavalho	Captain Baillie
C. Douglas	Pyfinch
H. Wedderburn	D. Rainnie
Carolaire	
B. H. Batrish	PRISONERS.
R. B. Mappletoft	T. Z. Holwell but has
Doctors Gray	made his Escape
Fullerton	Richard Coust
Knose, Jun.	Burdell
Taylor	Ensign Walcott and
T. Wood	the Decia Factory.

Philadelphia, July 28.

Since our last came to Town *Peter Lewney*, who, about a Year past, has been among the *French* and *Indians* at *Fort Detroit*, says he was an Ensign of a Company of Rangers in the back

back Parts of *Virginia*, of 70 Men, commanded by Capt. *John Smith*: Last Summer the Frontier Inhabitants, being greatly distress'd by the Incurfions of the Enemy, their whole Company went in different Parties to their Assistance, except the Captain, he, and nine private Men, who were in a Blockhouse, with six Women and five Children: *June 25, 1756*, were attack'd by a Body of *Indians*, and some *French*, defended themselves near a Day, when they kill'd 32 *Indians*, and 3 *French*, lost 2, another and himself wounded; oblig'd to surrender their House, being set on Fire; then carry'd off; the *Indians* of four Tribes divided the Prisoners, and parted: Before they came to the *Lower Shawanese* Town (where he supposes there were about 300 *Indians*) the *Shawanese* made a Sacrifice of one *Cole*, whom they roasted alive, and tormented a whole Night before he expir'd, in Sight of the *French*, who seem'd unconcern'd at their horrid Barbarity, nor ever endeavour'd to restrain them, notwithstanding the moving Intreaties and bitter Complaints of the poor Man; they also killed and scalped another Man on the Road, he being old and unable to travel; he was the only one carry'd to *Detroit*, where there are about 300 *French* Families settled, in what is called the Town, they have about 100 Houses; have Plenty of Fish; Land rich, raise Wheat and Peas, have very good Crops; and the *Indians* of two or three Nations very numerous: While at *Detroit* an *Indian* King adopted him his Brother, on which he was well used, and often at
their

their Counsels with the *French*, being dress'd and painted as the *Indians*, and not known by the *French*, living in every respect as they did. At a Conference, he heard the *French* Commander order the *Indians* to go to Fort *Duquesne*, and then to Fort *Cumberland*, and destroy all the *English* Inhabitants: The Beginning of *April*, a great Body of *Indians* set off for *Duquesne* in Parties, each having some *French* with them: About the middle of *June* he left *Detroit*, with a small Party of *Indians*, going to *Niagara* with Furs to purchase *Indian* Goods: From *Detroit* to *Niagara* is about 280 Miles, on the Falls of the latter the *French* have a small Fort, where they keep 30 Men; at *Niagara* there is a Fort of 24 Guns, six, nine and twelve Pounders, and about 300 Men: While at *Niagara*, he met with one *W. Phillips*, of *New York*, taken at *Oswego*, they agreed to escape; the Night before they left it, 280 *French* arriv'd from *Cadaraqui*, destin'd for Fort *Duquesne*, they encamp'd that Night, set out next Day, but he and *Phillips* went off before them; They travell'd about 200 Miles (the Land bad, and mostly drown'd) when they came to *Oswego*, without seeing an *Indian*, which and Fort *Ontario* they found entirely destroyed; then came to the *Mohawk* River, were kindly receiv'd by the *Indians*, who gave them Victuals, of which they were in great Want; they got to *Albany* the 12th; whence he proceeded to this City, now gone to *Virginia* to his Parents. Born in this Town, is about 23. Capt. *Smith* was given to the *French*, and sent to *Canada* in the Spring. A

A JOURNAL of the SIEGE of St. *Phillips* in *Minorca*, from *April* 16, to *June* 28, 1756.

April 16, **T**Hough the Garrison of *Minorca* 1756. had for several Months before been informed of the *French* Preparations at *Toulon*, and the adjacent Towns in the South of *France*, it was not till this Night that we were convinced the Armament was intended against *Minorca*, when the *Pacquet* came in from *Villa Franca*, after having sailed through the *French* Fleet, and gave us the first Intelligence of their being near the Island.

Saturday 17. The *French* Fleet, consisting of 12 Sail of the Line, and an infinite number of Transports, appear'd off *Fornelles*; and on that Account Capt. *Dallin*, by Gen. *Blakeney's* Orders, march'd from thence with his Company to St. *Phillip's* Castle. The Town-guard was augmented to 60 Men, and Centries plac'd from the Quay to St. *Stephen's* Cove, a Captain at *Marlborough* Fort, a Subaltern at the principal Barrier, one Subaltern at St. *Stephen's*, and one at the Royal Battery.

Sunday 18. Early this Morning the *French* Fleet appeared in Sight of *Ciudadella*, on which the five Companies of the King's own Regiment, under the Command of Major *Read*, retir'd from thence, and march'd for St. *Phillips*, according to General *Blakeney's* Orders; and brought off with them two Field Pieces. In the Afternoon the *French* began their Disembarkation at and near to *Ciudadella*. Major *Cunningham* went with a Party to pull down

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the Bridges, and break up the Road, covered by a Captain's Party.

Monday 19. A Field Officer's Command sent to *Makon*, and took Post at the Grey Friary Hill, and Col. *Cornwallis's* Regiment march'd into the Castle.

Tuesday 20. Sprung a Mine on the Hill by the Grey Friary to destroy the Road, but it did not succeed; sent a Captain's Command to *English Cove*, and another to middle Mount, to secure the Retreat of the Field Officer's Party from *Makon*, who retir'd from thence this Evening; an advanced Party of the Enemy having then taken Post at *Alajore*. This Day Commodore *Edgecombe* sailed with the *Chesterfield*, Capt. *Lloyd*, leaving all the Marines of the Princess *Louisa* and *Portland*, with the *Gibraltar* Detachment from on board his own Ship.

Wednesday 21. The Princess *Louisa*, *Portland* and *Dolphin* sailed, but Capt. *Scrope*, with the principal Part of the *Dolphin's*, and all the *Proserpine's* Crew, remained as a small Reinforcement to the Garrison; the same Day an advanc'd Party of the Enemy appear'd on this Side of *Makon*; a Part of the Garrison were employ'd in bringing in empty Casks from the Town, and in destroying the fascine Battery that was erected at the Quay to defend the Entrance of the Harbour.

Thursday 22. The Lieut. Governor sent a Drummer to the *French* General with a Letter, to know his Reasons for making an hostile Descent on the Island: He likewise proposed to Capt. *Scrope*, that the Boom which was laid
across

across the Harbour to obstruct the Entrance, might be cut and brought off; but it was Capt. *Scrope's* Opinion, it would be attended with too much Difficulty, as it was so firmly secur'd with Anchors and Chains, &c.

Friday 23. The Drummer who had been detain'd all Night return'd this Day about one; he had been taken to the Marshal Duke *de Richlieu*, at his head Quarters at *Alajore*, where his Encampment then extended near a Mile, both in going and returning they blind-folded him at *Midle*, where they then had their advanced Guard: In his Return before he came to *Makon*, he observed several Pieces of Cannon in the Road. The Letter he brought from the Duke *de Richlieu* declar'd the Marshal's Intentions to endeavour at the Possession of the Island of *Minorca*, for the same Reasons that his *Britannic* Majesty had detain'd the Ships belonging to the Subjects of his most Christian Majesty. Yesterday the *Proserpine* Fireship was sunk at the Entrance of the Harbour, and the Enemy took Possession of the Prizes, and carry'd them nearer to *Makon*.

Saturday 24. The *French* Men of War came round in Sight of the Garrison. The Town-Guard, now a Captain's, still remain'd out, notwithstanding the Enemy were at a small Distance.

Sunday 25. This Morning the *French* Fleet appeared at South-east, standing towards the Harbour; the Sea Batteries are mann'd, expecting they would have attempted to force the Harbour, but they fell to Leeward of Cape

Mola, then tack'd and stood to South-west ; the principal Barrier and Sally-port by the North-east Ravelin were this Morning began to be shut up.

Monday 26. The *French* Fleet appeared off South of the Harbour, and remain'd there till Evening cruising off and on, and then brought to, the Admiral detach'd three of the Squadron to the East in Chace, the Wind west. By a *Spanish* Woman who came to the principal Barrier we had a Report, that an *English* Fleet was seen off *Ciudadella* ; at Night the *French* Fleet stood to the Westward ; several signal Guns were heard, and false Fires seen from them ; a large Party of the Enemy were seen this Day at Cape *Mola*, which we supposed had been landed from the Fleet.

Tuesday 27. About One this Morning the Garrison was alarm'd by the Report of a Ship's standing in for the Harbour. The Enemy march'd early a considerable Party towards the Back of *Stanhope's* Tower. A Ship of the Island came into the Harbour from *Genoa*. The Castle fired a Shot at her, and brought her to an Anchor under the Guns of the Fortrefs. About 11, there was an Exchange of some small Shot, between the Queen's Redoubt Guard and some straggling *French* Soldiers in the Town, it's imagin'd one of them was kill'd. The *French* Fleet appear'd again from the Westward.

Wednesday 28. The *French* Fleet off, the Wind easterly ; the Guards this Morning paraded in the Communication leading from the main Ditch to the Ditch of the *Cumberland* Battery ;

Battery; and in the Communication leading from the Queen's Redoubt to *Kane's Lunet*, Boats with some few *French* in them are frequently seen passing to the opposite Side of the Harbour, and near to *Quarantine Island*. About two the *French* Fleet, consisting then of 12 Sail, stood in for the Port in two Divisions, and in Line of Battle, with all the Appearances of an Intention to enter; on which the Sea Batteries were immediately mann'd; they came within a League of the Port, when the Admiral, being the head-most Ship, tack'd and stood off, the rest follow'd. This Day we heard the Enemy were in want of Water, and on that Account oblig'd to remove their Camp.

Thursday 29. The *French* Fleet about two Leagues to the Southward of the Harbour, the Wind easterly, several Guns fired from them in the Night, and great Lights seen in their Camp. As we have no Intelligence from the *French* or *Minorquins*, it is impossible to ascertain their Strength, the Extent of their Camp, or their Progress. They have possess'd the Country opposite *Bloody Island*, as appears from their Fires there this Morning; and of all the Country from behind the Town of *St. Phillips*, and *Stanhope's Tower* towards *S. Gracia* and *Mabon*, in several Parts of which they have encamped.

Friday 30. This Morning one only of the *French* Fleet in Sight; about nine fired four or five Guns from the Castle at about 14 *French* Officers, who were making their Observations and measuring the Ground near *Phillipet*, on
which

which they dispersed. About four came the *French* Fleet from the Southward, the Wind westerly, they consisted now of nineteen Sail, from whence we conjectur'd they had taken some of our Traders. Three or four of the Enemy were seen in the Vineyards, about three Quarters of a Mile from *Marlborough* Fort, who immediately made off on the firing some Wall Pieces and small Arms.

May 1. The Picquets are order'd to mount at Sun-set, to continue at their Posts all Night, and to be ready all next Day till Sun-set, when fresh Picquets are mounted. The *French* Fleet off *Marlborough* Fort, the Wind variable; three *Spanish* Boats went off from the western Part of the Island to them, and continued amongst them till the Evening. About three a *French* Drummer came with Letters for the Lieut. Governor, and one for Capt. *Hardy*, of the King's own Regiment, from his Wife, who was at *Ciudadella*, and in the Hands of the *French*. Mr. *Boyd* went with the Party that conducted the Drummer out of the Works, and took that Opportunity to walk up to the Ground where two Wind-mills had been pulled down, but could not discover any Works begun on that Side, nor does it appear that they have begun any Batteries, or brought up any Cannon as yet. At five, by Order an Alarm was given by a Drum from the West Lunet, on which the Troops immediately repaired to the Alarm Post. The Guards were under Arms, and the Picquets at their respective Posts. This Alarm

Alarm was propos'd to try the Readiness of the Troops.

Sunday 2. The *French* Fleet in Sight, their Number increas'd to 18 or 19 Sail, the Wind fresh at North-east. At nine a Drum-major went to *Mahon* with a Letter from the Lieut. Governor to the Duke *de Richlieu*. At 7 in the Evening three Guns were fired from the Queen's Redoubt at a Ship seen crossing the Harbour, from the North-east Side towards *Quarantine* Island, as it was imagin'd she was employ'd in transporting Men to the North-east Side of the Harbour, where from their Number frequently seen there, it is conjectur'd they are carrying on some Works. Their Camp, as far as can be judged from what is seen from the Cavaliers of the Castle, seems to extend from the great Mount opposite the saliant Angle of the West Lunet, to the Milkhouse on the North-east Side of the Harbour.

Monday 3. Only two Sail of the *French* Fleet in Sight; several Guns fired from the Queen's Redoubt at a very considerable Party of the Enemy, marching along the Hills on the North-east Side of the Harbour, many of them appear'd to be Pioneers; a very strong Party seen this Morning at Cape *Mola* Signal-house relieving their Guard; a considerable Body on the Neck of Land adjoining to Cape *Mola*, forming some Battery, several Shot were fired at them, and some Shells thrown, one of which seem'd to have been thrown with great Success, as the Enemy upon its bursting dispers'd and quitted the Place. About one a *French* Soldier

dier came within a hundred and fifty Paces of the principal Barrier without Arms, and by his Gestures seemed desirous of deserting; yet tho' encouraged and beckoned to by several Officers and Soldiers within the covert Way, on the Appearance of two or three without Arms, who advanc'd upon the Glacis to receive him, he turn'd suddenly, and was making off, on which the Centinels by Order fired and shot him, with Difficulty he reach'd the Houses, and there died. The Fleet all Day at a great Distance to Leeward of the Island, the Wind blowing very fresh at South-west.

Tuesday 4. Most of the *French* Fleet in Sight of the Harbour Mouth, the Wind very fresh at North-east; several Shells thrown towards the Neck of Land on the North-east Side the Harbour, where it is very certain the Enemy are carrying on some Work. The Duty being extremely hard on the Subalterns, on Application to Lieut. Col. *Jefferyes* that the Adjutants might do Duty as Officers, and the Duty of Adjutants be done by the Serjeant Majors; which Col. *Jefferyes* consented to, and to render the Duty of the Subalterns still easier, two Subalterns were taken off, *viz.* one at the *Carolina* Lunet, and from *Kane's* Lunet. It having been found inconvenient to mount Guard and do Duty by a long Rollo, as in case of an Alarm that the Regiments are out, Officers may be wanting to some, it is thought necessary to alter the Method of mounting Guards and other Duty, and to do them by a Roster,
by

by which means a more equal number of Officers of each Regiment are off Duty.

Wednesday 5. The *French* Fleet about 5 in the Afternoon seen coming from the Westward, the Wind westerly, several Shells thrown, and frequent Firing towards the North-east Side of the Harbour. This Night two Carcasses thrown to Cape *Mola*, as we heard the Besiegers had broke Ground there the Third.

Thursday 6. Last Night, sent two Men to St. *Phillip's* Town, who reconnoitred all the way up the Line Wall, and thro' the Streets from the Tower, by Major *Innis's* House, towards *Stanhope's* Tower, but could neither see or hear any Works going on, or discover they had brought up any Cannon; two Works appear to be thrown up on Cape *Mola* Side, and a constant Firing both Night and Day directed at the Fascine Work, nearer to the Signal House.

Friday 7. This Morning, saw the Enemy had opened 5 Embrasures in the left of the two Works, but masked with Sand-bags; and as the right Work does not appear to be at all advanced during the Night, the Fire is now intirely directed to the left Work, one of our brass Mortars burst by our own Firing; the Masonry of our Works gives way by the Explosion of our own Guns; all Works in the Garrison are now carried on in the Night. This Evening a Serjeant and some private Men were ordered out to reconnoitre about the Town of St. *Phillip's*, but were taken by the Enemy.

Saturday 8. The *French* began early to cannonade and bombard the Castle from their Batteries. On Cape *Mola* Side, a constant and warm Firing kept on them; about 12 their Firing abated for some Time; in the Night their Cannonading ceased, and but very few Shells from them; whence 'tis imagin'd, they were hurt by our Batteries. The highest Nature of their Guns on Cape *Mola* Battery were 26 Pounders, and their largest Mortars 13 Inches; two of our Guns dismounted by their Shells: two Soldiers of Lord *Effingham's* kill'd by one of our Guns, not being sufficiently spunged; one of the same Regiment had his Thigh broke by a Shell, and another his Skull fractur'd; two or three slightly wounded. At Night a Number of the Enemy advanced towards the *Glacis*, between *Kane's* Lunette, and the principal Barrier; they received a smart and regular Fire from *Kane's* Lunette, on which they returned, after having given their Fire; we suppose them Pioneers, under a covering Party, breaking Ground somewhere about the Spot where the Engineer's House stood; ordered this Day, not to fire the same Gun above once an Hour, there being many bad Guns, and the Embrazures slight.

Sunday 9. About 12 of the *French* Ships in Sight; at 9 at Night, *Marlborough* Fort insulted by Parties of small Arms, who continued firing on the *Bonett* about an Hour.

Monday 10. The *French* came in Sight from the Westward about 12, the Wind fresh at North-

North-west ; some few straggling Soldiers came within speaking Distance of *Marlborough* Fort, we apprehend the Enemy are forming a Battery, near where the two Wind-mills were destroyed. Ordered, that none of the Batteries should fire without Orders from the Field Officer of the Day ; but the Inconveniency of this being soon found, the Order was revoked, and the Firing was left to the Officers.

Tuesday 11. The *French* Fleet in Sight to the South-east, Wind fresh at North-east, the Enemy's Wheel Carriages, in the Road between *Stanhope's* Tower and the Town, made a great Noise. Captain *Flight* of Opinion, that by firing a Volley from all the Guns that bore on the Enemy's Gun Battery, at *Cape Mola*, he could more effectually silence it ; instead of which, we only now and then fired a Shot, on Account of the Weakness of our own Works.

Wednesday 12. The Rattling of the Enemy's Carriages heard last Night, as before, a constant Cannonading and Bombarding kept upon the Town all Night. The Fascines and Works that appear to be carrying on from the Back of Houses, by the Wind-mills, now judged to be a Part of the first Parrallel, designed to embrace the saliant Angle of the West Lunet. Between 8 and 9 in the Evening, the Enemy opened two Bomb Batteries ; one near to Major *Innis's* House, and one where the two Wind-mills stood. The Bomb Battery near Major *Innis's* House, was of 5

Mortars, and the other near the Burying-Ground, or Wind-mill, of 3. The Boom this Night fell down as far as the Ditch of the *Anstruther*.

Thursday 13. The Fire kept up very warm on both Sides, the *French* Fleet intirely off the Coast, the Wind very fresh at North-east. By two *Spanish* Women, who came to the Barrier, we heard the Serjeant and private Men of the *Welsh* Fuzileers, were Prisoners at the Town Guard at *Mabon*. Upon farther Observation of the Enemy's Works, we thought necessary to begin a Battery in the Place of Arms, before the Bridge of the North-west Ravelin.

Friday 14. The Fleet still out of Sight. This Morning, about Gun-firing, a *French* Soldier of the *Soissonnois* Regiment, was wounded and brought into the Garrison, he said the *French* Army consisted of three Brigades, but that more were expected. That in a Day or two the Besiegers would open 2 more Batteries, 1 of 8 Guns, near the Wind-mills, and 1 of 3 in the lower End of the Town. That the Regiment he belonged to, was ordered to the Assistance of the Gunners; that he was one of a Party of Pioneers of 300 Men, that the working Parties were covered by Grenadiers and Volunteers, and that the Guards were about 50 each. Our Fire was so brisk, that we destroyed part of their Fascine Work near the Wind-mills.

Saturday 15. The *French* Fleet still out of Sight, tho' a southerly Wind all Day. This
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Afternoon, 2, if not 3 Embrazures seen from the Castle, to be opened in the new Work, which is supposed to be their first Parallel. A 13 Inch Shell from the Enemy burst among some 32 Pound Cartridges, and fired 5 Guns upon the north Counter Guard, but luckily hurt none, yet did great Mischief to the Battery.

Sunday 16. Some of the *French* Fleet came in Sight from the Westward. The *French* have now 4 Embrazures, at their new Work, near the Burying Ground. They continue working in the Hollow, by Major *Innis's* House, but it does not appear, that they are opening any Embrazures. A *French* Officer came in from the General of the Day, to remonstrate against an unlawful Weapon, that he pretended was fired out of our small Arms. This was supposed to be a Pretence to gain Time to work at their Batteries: he brought Captain *Dundas* a Letter, from Mrs. *Dundas* at *Barcelona*; he stayed about an Hour, and immediately on his being gone, we began firing very violently; the same Day, a Shell falling into the Magazine of Powder at the Queen's Redoubt, blew up a Barrel and a half, several large Cartridges, and set fire to several Shells, but very happily hurt nobody.

Monday 17. The *French* Fleet in Sight of the Harbour's Mouth. The Besiegers opened their new Battery near the Burying Ground early, with 2 Guns, and a Battery with 3 Howitzers; near the Garden-wall of *Stanhope's*

hope's Tower ; notwithstanding the incessant Firing and Bombarding all Night. At the End of the Coss-sheets, near the Line-wall, they have thrown up Intrenchments of Earth, Fascines, and Gabions ; but which its supposed, is only to cover their passing and re-passing. At Noon, another *French* Officer came with a Letter for the Lieutenant Governor ; but, as he would not submit to be blind-folded, he was not admitted into the Works, but waited on the Glacis, till an Answer was brought him from the Lieutenant Governor. I should observe, that in the Morning, Mr. *Boyd* went to the *French* Commander in the Trenches, with an Answer to the Remonstrance of the Day before, and as they had not blind-folded him, the Officer who came in last, insisted upon it, that no Officer should be blind-folded, notwithstanding Custom pleaded, and an Instance given of Lord *George Sackville*, who was so treated, when he went from the Duke of *Cumberland* to Marshal *Saxe*.

Tuesday 18. Early, an unhappy Accident, by a Shell, which forced its Entrance into a Room, under the Gorge of the North-west inner Ravelin, fired a Quantity of Powder, entirely ruined the Gorge, and filled that Part of the main Ditch with Rubbish, so as almost to afford an easy Descent into it ; one Woman was suffocated in the Ruins. Two Soldiers of Lord *Effingham's* killed, and some others wounded by the Enemy's Shells, while they were endeavouring to extinguish the Fire. In
the

the Afternoon, discovered two Embrazures they had opened, behind a Wall, to the right of the Gabions, near Major *Innis's* House, but a constant Fire of four 32 Pounders, being kept upon them from the *Anstruther*, they were soon rendered uselefs.

Wednesday 19. This Morning another unfortunate Accident, by a Shell which came into the Castle Square, and forced its Way into a subterranean Apartment, supposed Bomb Proof, where some of Captain *Scrope's* Seamen were lodged, 5 of them killed, and 2 wounded. At Day break, the Besiegers opened 6 Embrazures in the Work near the burying Ground, from 4 of which, and their Bomb Batteries, now four, they opened very briskly, after having been tolerably quiet all Night.

About 1, a Fleet in Sight from the Westward, of 17 large Ships; and which, from several Circumstances, we are in joyful Expectations, are *English*. Two of them appear to be Flag Ships, leading 2 different Divisions (viz.) A blue Flag at the Main-top; and the other, a red Flag at the Mizzen; 1, if not more, have the Appearance of 3 decked Ships, which are larger than any yet seen in the *French* Fleet. On their first Appearance, the *French* at Cape *Mola* Signal-house, hung out 3 Balls to the Westward, and a large red Flag at the opposite Pole, and frequently made Smoaks on the Top of the Signal-house, which were repeated at a Farm-house called *St. Anthony*, about a Mile nearer *Mahon*. Mr. *Boyd*

Boyd went out about 7, even in a fix oar'd Boat, to get on board, they being then above 2 Leagues distant. So soon as a Party of the Enemy who were behind the *Turk's Mount* discover'd him, (which was before he got far from Land) they fired several Platoons of small Arms, and 3 Cannon-shot at the Boat, which luckily he escaped, and under the Cover of the Night, he stood off towards the Fleet; but despairing of reaching them, as they were then standing to the Southward, and being likewise chased by two small Vessels, he put back, and arrived safe between 11 and 12. He discovered that the Enemy were forming a very strong Battery upon the Coast, which he says must be designed to command the usual anchoring Place, called the *Mooring*; and between 6 or 800 of the Enemy upon the Hills, looking at the Fleet, which we afterwards understood, were their Pickets turned out to guard the Coast.

Thursday 20. A very smart Fire kept on both Sides. The Fleet out of Sight, but from their Signal yesterday of descrying an Enemy, it is hoped they are in Chace of the *French* Fleet, as a Ship supposed to be one of the *French* Scouts, was discerned at the same Time the Signal was made. Four of the Guns on the Battery near the Burying Ground are entirely silenced, and have been for some Hours. —About 4 this Afternoon, their Battery took fire, and a constant Discharge of small Arms kept upon them from the west Lunet, to prevent their extinguishing it, which they returned

turned from behind the Houses. Several Ships came in Sight again from the Southward, with a very light Breeze from the South-west, and were near 3 Leagues distant at Sun-set. This Night the Besiegers fired from 2 Mortars behind *Turk's Mount*.

Friday 21. Orders given for the Guards to parade before Dawn for the future, that a greater Number of Men may be under Arms, when its apprehended we are most liable to be attacked. The Ships that appear'd yesterday Noon prove to be the *French Fleet*, and are now off *Cape Mola*, but no Appearance of the *English Fleet*. Some Deserters from them say, that the Evening the Fleet was in Sight, all the *French Picquets* were turned out under Arms on the southern Coasts, to prevent any landing. They likewise affirmed, that there had been an Engagement between the two Fleets, and that ours had been worsted; that the *French Army* were 18,000, being 9 Brigades, each of 4 Battalions, that they have near 100 Brass Cannon, and are endeavouring to discover our Mines, but differ in regard to the Spot where they are countermining.

Saturday 22. The *French Fleet* in Sight all Day, close to the Back of *Cape Mola*, most of them with their Boats out, moored a-stern. About 7 the *French Army* fir'd a Feu-de-joye, which ran thro' their Camp with a general Discharge of all their Artillery, and concluded with firing all their Batteries, both Mortar and Gun Batteries.

Sunday 23. The *French Fleet* in Sight, and

so close, that it was imagined some of them would have been a-shore on Cape *Mola*.

Monday 24. The *French* Fleet cruising off the Harbour. The Besiegers cannonaded the Queen's Redoubt with two Guns from their Wind-mill Battery, the Embrazures of which purposely faced that Way.

Tuesday 25. The *French* Fleet still cruising off. The Besiegers were heard, the former Part of the Night, making a Noise with Wheel Carriages, on the Back of the Town, between the Town Guard and their Battery, near the Burying-ground, they are at Work in repairing and encreasing that Battery.

Wednesday 26. The Besiegers have 5 Guns at the Wind-mills, but fire very little from them, two of them bear upon the West Fire of the Queen's Redoubt, and have impair'd it greatly, but not so as to be of any dangerous Consequence.

Thursday 27, The *French* Fleet to the Eastward of Cape *Mola*. Several Days past the Enemy have given us very little Annoyance, nor does it yet appear that they have made any great Progress towards the Acquisition of the Place, or have proceeded with that Vigour that might have been apprehended from so formidable an Army.

Friday 28. The *French* Fleet off the Harbour, their Number encreased to 27, but no Addition of Men of War. Several Ships parted from the Fleet in the Afternoon to the Eastward; its imagined these Vessels have brought them more Troops or Stores. This
Evening

Evening the *French* Admiral, and several others of the Ships fired upwards of 30 Guns at a small Boat which came round from Cape *Mola* under *French* Colours, past the Harbour's Mouth, and stood in under *Turk's* Mount.

Saturday 29. Last Night, and early this Morning, the *French* Fleet were very close to the Harbour almost becalmed ; not one Shot or Shell from the Enemy this Night, nor does it appear they have much repaired their Battery near the Burying-ground ; but at their Bomb Battery behind Major *Innis's* House they have now seven Mortars. About 7 this Afternoon they fired from a Ricochet Battery of 3 Guns, which lays conceal'd behind a rocky Part, a little to the Right of the Summit of *Turk's* Mount, most of their Shot went clear over the Castle.

Sunday 30. The *French* Fleet entirely out of Sight. The Besiegers continue firing in the same manner from the *Turk's* Mount. They have fired very little for several Days past from any of their Batteries, except from the Bomb Battery behind Major *Innis's*, but particularly from their Gun Battery near the Burying-ground, four Embrazures of which are now filled up, and the whole Battery very much damaged by our constant Fire both of Shot and Shells upon it.

Monday 31. The *French* Fleet still out of Sight. About 1 a large Ship came in Sight from the Westward, and stood to the South-east. It is discovered that the Enemy have collected a great Quantity of Earth, at the

Back of *Whitham's* Fives-Court. In the Evening several of Capt. *Scrope's* Seamen ordered on board the *Geneva* Vessel, and fit her with all Expedition for the Sea. The *French* heard very busy all Night; great Firing on both Sides.

Tuesday, June 1. Thirteen or 14 of the *French* Fleet again off the Harbour. This Morning four 12 Pounders were mounted on the new fascine Battery. The Besiegers are carrying on a Work of Gabions, from the Fives Court, to *Stanhope's* Tower, but whether it is intended for a Battery, or only the Continuance of a Parallel from the Town, is not certain. Two Grenadiers of the Royal *Welch* Fuzileers deserted to the *French*; its imagined they made their Escape at the Royal Battery.

Wednesday 2. The *French* Fleet to the Eastward of Cape *Mola*, but a large Polacca is cruising off the Mouth of the Harbour. The Besiegers have evidently been working on the Gabionade, between the Fives Court and *Stanhope's* Tower, notwithstanding a very hot and incessant Fire upon them the whole Night; 1 of *Rich's* Regiment was killed at the Stone Cavalier, next the West Lunet, by the Splinter of 1 of our Shells; and 2 additional Gunners of the same Regiment were blasted with the Powder they were loading a Gun with on *Kane's* Lunet.

Thursday 3. The Fleet off the Harbour. The Besiegers were very busy all Night at their new Works, notwithstanding our incessant Fire. This Morning they opened upon

us with 2 Guns from behind it, with which they fired Ricochet.

Friday 4. The *French* Fleet off the Harbour. The Besiegers still busy all Night on their new Work, which they have raised considerably; yet it has only the Appearance of an Intrenchment, though some are of Opinion they discover the Places where the Gabions discontinue for the Opening of Embrazures; very little firing on either Side.

Saturday 5. This Morning discovered a new Battery of 10 Guns, extending from the Fives-court to *Stanhope's* Tower; they likewise opened six Guns upon us from their Battery at the Burying-ground, with which, and their other Batteries, they play'd incessantly till Sunset, when they discontinued cannonading, and several Men were kill'd and wounded.

Their Batteries now open are,

	Guns	Mortars	Howitz.
<i>Turk's</i> Mount	3	2	0
<i>Stanhope's</i> Tower	6	0	4
Two Mills	6	4	0
<i>Cape Mola</i>	5	4	0
New Battery	10	0	0
Major <i>Innis's</i>	0	5	0

30 15 4

This Morning Lieut. *Armstrong*, of Lord *Effingham's*, receiv'd a desperate Wound on the Top of the Castle, by a Cannon from their new Battery.

Sunday 6. The Besiegers discontinued cannonading all Night, were employ'd in repairing

ing their Works that suffered in the Day ; they bombarded us very warmly all Night, and in the Morning began their cannonading as briskly as the preceding Day. The Fleet still in View ; several Parties of theirs seen from the *Marlborough* in and about the King's Gardens.

Monday 7. This Morning the Besiegers opened another Battery of five Guns in the Town, a little to the Left of Mr. *Boyd's* House, which is that Part of the Town opposite the salient Angle, and *Anstruther's* Fort ; from which they have disabled two of the 32 Pounders, and dismounted a third upon the cover'd Way of the *Argyle*, and a 9 Pounder at the *Anstruther*. They were employ'd all Night in clearing away the Houses from before their Battery, which drew upon them the Fire of the small Arms from the *Kane*, &c. but they return'd it again from the Windows in different Parts of the Town. Our new fascine Battery was opened this Morning, but soon silenc'd by a Shell from the Enemy, which damaged two of the Guns, and by the Fire of their Gun Battery kill'd and wounded several of our Men upon it. We fired less these two last days than any of the former Part of the Siege, on account of the Violence of the Enemy's Fire. In the Afternoon a 24 Pounder upon the north Bastion of the Castle was demolish'd by a Shot from the same Battery ; all the Works on which the Besiegers Batteries play are shatter'd by their continual Fire.

Tuesday 8. This Morning we fired upon their five-Gun-Battery with three 32 Pounders from the
the

the *Argyle*, two 18 Pounders at the Queen's Redoubt, and four Guns upon the Top of the Castle, but two of the 32 Pounders were soon silenced, (one of them render'd totally useless, the other had only the Cap-square broke.) This Evening the Bed for one of the 13 Inch Mortars was finished, and carry'd to the Top of the Castle, and the Mortar mounted. We fired somewhat more than Yesterday, and so much damaged the Enemy's Five-Gun-Battery, that they could not fire from it the whole Day; we had several kill'd and wounded, four Sailors wounded by a blind Shell. The Besiegers are observ'd to be at work in a large Corn-field near *Quarantine* Island. There was a frequent Discharge of small Arms, after the Guards took their Post in the cover'd Way for several Hours; kept firing at the Centinels from Windows, and from Corners of the Streets; the Fleet off the Harbour all Day.

Wednesday 9. The Besiegers have compleated a Battery for 8 Guns in a Corn-field, on the *Philippette* Side of the Harbour, on the Top of a Hill, about 1200 Yards to the Northward of the saliant Angle of the *Argyle*. The three 32 Pounders of the covered Way of *Argyle* are silenced, and the Fire from the Besiegers Battery near Mr. *Boyd's* being so much above it, the Gunners are not able to stand at the Battery.

Thursday 10. The Besiegers opened their 8 Gun Battery, and directed their Fire chiefly at the *Argyle*; and the north Face of the Queen's Redoubt. This Morning the 3 Guns
on

on the South-west inner Ravelin were again fired, after having been silent some Time to repair the Platforms.

Friday 11. The Besiegers Fire not so warm as the preceding 2 or 3 Days, but about 4, our fascine Battery taking Fire, the Besiegers began a furious Cannonading and Bombarding, which we returned with Warmth. Their most constant Fire are from their 10 and 6 Gun Batteries ; their 5 Gun Battery is exposed to a much superior Fire from the Castle, the Queen's Redoubt, and the three 32 Pounders, which are now mounted in the covered Way of the *Argyle*, so that they are rendered almost incapable of firing. The *French* Fleet are still in View. The *Anstruther* and *Argyle*, Queen's Redoubt, *Kane's* Lunet, West Lunet, the outward, and inner North-west Ravelin, the West Counter-Guard, the North-west Curtain, with the North and West Bastions of the Castle, being at present the Front of the Attack, are consequently the Places that have suffered most by the Enemy's Fire.

Saturday 12. The Besiegers did not fire from their 5 Gun Battery after 9. The Fire frequently from their Battery on the *Phillipette* Side, during the Night, but from no other ; we had several killed and wounded. Our new fascine Battery took Fire twice, but extinguished both Times with little Damage.

Sunday 13. They began to cannonade early, and fired very briskly from all but their 5 Gun Battery ; from which they fire a Gun sometimes. About 12, their Fleet came in
View

View from the West-ward. A Shell fell at the light Hole, into the Communication leading to the Ditch of the *Cumberland* Battery, when the Guards were parading; and tho' it burst, did no hurt. Firing small Arms on both Sides all Night.

Monday 14. About 1 this Morning, a Deserter from the Regiment *de Tallatnie*, reports, that 2 more Regiments arrived; that we killed and wounded about 2500. In the Afternoon, a Mad-man without Cloaths deserted to us.

Tuesday 15. One Face of the West Bastion, and the North-west Curtain of the Castle, so much battered, by the Besiegers 10 and 6 Gun Batteries, that our Guns are drawn back, and the Parapet thickened inwards. The same done to the North-west Face of the Queen's Redoubt, and the Direction of 2 Embrazures altered, to bear upon the five Gun Battery. The Besiegers have removed 3 of their Mortars, to the right of *Stanhope's* Tower, from which they frequently throw Shells to the *Marlborough*, from whence they are galled by two 9 Pounders, that bear upon them, and upon their Ricochet Battery, nearer *Stanhope's* Tower. This Morning Lieutenant *Armstrong* died of his Wounds, after lingering some Days, and is universally regretted.

Wednesday 16. Lieutenant *Francis*, of Col. *Cornwallis's* Regiment, lost his Arm by the Splinter of a Shell, on the St. *Stephen's* Guard; and Lieutenant *Young*, of the Royal *Welch* Fusileers, received a Hurt on his Leg, by some Stones falling from the Castle. The Besiegers

fire very little from their 5 Gun Battery, yet frequently work it by Night. For several Days past they have fired a deal of Materials, whence its concluded, they are short of Ammunition.

Thursday 17. The Besiegers busy great part of the Night, in pulling down Houses in the Town, behind the little Parade, where its suspected they will soon have a Battery. This Morning they opened a Battery of 3 Embrazures, that were destroyed by the heavy Fire of the *Argyle*, to the Right of their Gabbionade, near Major *Innis's* House. The Scarcity of Officers, by Absence, Sickness, &c. a Subaltern was taken off the Queen's Redoubt Guard. It having been found, that the Quantity of Wine and *Aqua Ardent*es provided for the Troops, were insufficient to answer the present Allowance of a Pint *per* Day of the former to each Man, and 2 Drums *per* Day of the latter, to the Men on Duty. The Allowance reduced to half a Pint to each Man *per* Day of Wine, and 1 Drum only to the Gunners, while on their Batteries. These last 24 Hours we had the Misfortune to lose several Men by small Arms. The Enemy having again opened their 5 Gun Battery, none of our Gunners can stand their Batteries, the Fire from the Enemy being so furious. The *French* fired small Arms all Night, some Fashines set on fire at the West Lunet; at the extinguishing of which, we had 4 Men killed by the Enemy.

Friday 18. This Morning we brought 8
Guns

Guns upon the North Face of the North-east Ravelin, to bear upon the Enemy's 3 Gun Battery, which have compelled them to desist ever since. It appears, that they in the Night had carried on a single Row of Gabions, from the left of their Gabionade, near their 3 Gun Battery, towards the Water-side; at first supposed to be the Commencement of their Approaches against the salient Angle of the *Anstruther* covered Way, as that Part of our Works was most damaged; but as discontinued is yet doubtful.

Saturday 19. This morning we opened upon the Enemy's 3 Gun Battery, with four 32 Pounders from the covered Way of the *Argyle*, but which soon discontinued on Account of the Embrazures being much shattered by the Fire of our own Guns, and that of the Besiegers 5 Gun Battery, notwithstanding a number of Shells thrown to it. One of our 32 Pounders was demolished by a Shot that went into its Muzzle. Yesterday the Besiegers brought 2 Guns to Cape *Mola* Battery, to fire upon the North-east Ravelin, but to no Effect.

Sunday 20. Last Night the Embrazures of the *Argyle*-covered-Way were again repaired, and this Morning we fired 12 or 14 Rounds from them, but were again obliged to desist, from the same Cause.

The Besiegers have been some Days straightened for Ammunition; its imagined they are now landing a fresh Supply, as several are seen passing and re-passing to the Cove on Cape *Mola* Side, with Hand-Barrows.

Monday 21. Several Rounds from the *Argyle-covered-Way* were fired, till the falling of the Murlons again obliged us to leave off. This Afternoon, Captain *Hoby* of Lord *Effingham's* was killed by a Shell, which came into the Castle-Square. About 1, the Besiegers 5 Gun Battery took Fire, but was attended with no great Consequence.

Tuesday 22. The Besiegers busy most part of the Night, in working at their different Batteries, and particularly at some Work they are carrying on in the Town, behind the little Parade; where it is supposed they will open a Battery. A working Party was employed all Night in repairing again the Murlons of the *Argyle-covered-Way*; the Embrazures of which are ordered to be masqued till farther Orders. Six of the Embrazures of the Besiegers 10 Gun Battery are masqued.

Wednesday 23. The *French Fleet* in View. The Besiegers are opening Embrazures in a Work in the Front of the Tower, by Major *Innis's* House. All the 32 Pounders that were on the Royal Battery are demolished except 4, 3 of which are mounted in the covered Way of *Argyle's*, and only 1 of them remains at the Royal Battery. These Guns are loaded with Grape-shot during the Night, and run out to the Embrazures, but drawn in again in the Morning, and the Embrazures masked. A very brisk Fire from the Enemy all Night, and a great number of Shells thrown. Several Men killed and wounded in the Night. Three small Parties of the Enemy advanced upon the
Glacis,

Glacis, within 40 Yards of our Palisades, and exchanged some Shot with our Guards in the outward covered Way, before the Queen's Redoubt, the *Argyle* and *Anstruther*.

Thursday 24. This Morning the Besiegers opened their Battery of 4 Guns before the Town, by Major *Innis's* House, and likewise a Battery in the Middle of the Town, from whence they fired 9 Guns successively; but the Extent of their Battery, and the number of its Embrasures do not yet appear. The Fire from the Enemy is now become so very heavy upon all the Works in the Front of the Attack, that the Gunners can no longer stand to the few Guns still remaining; at least till the Parapets and Murlons are repaired. A 32 Pounder on the West Bastion of the Castle just destroyed.

Friday 25. The Besiegers cannonaded and bombarded very severely, without intermission, most part of the Night, from all their Batteries. We continue to give them all the Annoyance possible, with Shells, but fire very little from the Works, except the North-east Ravelin, which bears upon their 3 and 4 Gun Batteries, at the lower Tower, by Major *Innis's*.

Saturday 26. The Besiegers fired incessantly all Night, from all their Batteries of Cannon, Mortars, and Howitzers, and chiefly directed their Fire at the North-west Curtain, and West Bastion of the Castle, and at the West Counter-Guard, the North-east Ravelin, and the *Anstruther*; all which are very much battered. A Council of War, at which all the Field Officers assisted, to concert farther Means for the

the Defence of the Garrison; summoned to fit again the next Day; a Breach being made in the left Face of the *Anstruther*, which was apprehended to be practicable.

Sunday 27. The Besiegers kept constant Fire of Howitzers and Mortars all Night, with a continual Firing of small Arms on the outward covered-Way and the Lunet; the same returned from the Garrison, with sometimes a Cannon from the West Lunet and other Batteries, tho' in general they are almost silenced. The Council of War met again this Day at 4. Between 10 and 11 this Evening, the Besiegers, after having ceased firing for near an Hour, began a general Attack upon all the Works; the Signal for which, was 15 Guns fired on board their Fleet, and 4 Shells, 2 thrown from the *Turk's Mount*, and 2 from the Signal House into the Sea. At the same Time, and during most of the Night, a Noise heard in Town, like tinkling on Mortars. On which, with great Intrepidity, they advanced towards the *Anstruther* and *Argyle*, the Queen's Redoubt, *Kane's Lunet*, the West Lunet, the *Carolina*, and the *Marlborough*, and at the same Time they attempted, with armed Boats, and provided with scaling Ladders, to enter the Harbour and St. *Stephen's-Cove*, to storm *Charles's-Fort*, and St. *Stephen's-Guard*, and to second the Attack of the *Marlborough*, by attempting it at the Gorge. At the West Lunet they cut down some Palliades, and spiked some Guns upon the Outglions, contiguous to it, but were soon repulsed;

pulsed ; and from all the Attacks, except the Queen's Redoubt, and the *Argyle*, where they at length made a Lodgment. Early in the Morning they beat a Parley for Leave to bury their Dead, and draw off their wounded, under the Favour of which, they secured themselves in the Lodgment they had made ; had they not had recourse to that Means, its probable they might have been repulsed by our incessant Fire. Several of the Mines were sprung under the Glacis of the *Anstruther*, the Queen's Redoubt, and *Kane's Lunet*, and likewise 1 under the Gorge of the *Argyle*, while a considerable Party of the Enemy were in it, most of whom were destroy'd.

Monday 28. By Dawn, the Besiegers beat a Parley, on which immediately a Cessation of Arms ensued, this gave them an Opportunity which they took the Advantage of, to secure the Lodgments they had made, by pouring in a considerable number of Troops, into a subterranean Passage, that had been opened by a Shell, and which was not discover'd until the Day clear'd up.

On the Cessation of Arms, a Capitulation took Place, wherein almost all that was desired was granted, in consideration of the intrepid Resolution and Bravery of the Governor and Garrison, who stood out till the Works were reduc'd to such Heaps of ruinous Rubbish, that it was with Difficulty they could scramble from one Part to another.—Had we stood another general Assault, it is more than probable the Fort had been storm'd, the Garrison, &c. cut to Pieces, or at best the few remaining been made Prisoners of War.—The Terms proposed in 12

(a) Articles, were to march out with all the Honours of War, and at the Expence of the *French* to be convey'd to *Gibraltar*. The Day following in the Afternoon the Terms were settled and agreed to, and the *French* took Possession of one of the Gates, *Charles Fort*, and the *Marlborough*, the *English* continuing in the Works till the Day of their Embarkation, which was on the 7th of *July*, when the *English* Garrison march'd out with Colours flying, Drums beating, and full armed, 20 Cartouches each, lighted Match, and all their Baggage, &c. They march'd to the Place of Embarkation through the *French* Troops, who were drawn up to line the Way from the outward Barrier thither. The Duke *de Rich-lieu* at the Head of the Army was saluted by the Colours, on the *English* evacuating the Works.

The *French* immediately hoisted their Flag on the Castle, the Troops were all embark'd on board the several Transports provided and victualled for them, and on the 9th of *July* sail'd for *Gibraltar*.

SHOT and SHELLS expended at the Siege.

Pounders	double	grape	round			
Shot.	32	152	53	4001	Shells. $\left. \begin{array}{l} 12\frac{3}{4} \\ 7\frac{3}{4} \\ 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{2}{5} \end{array} \right\}$	1972
	24			2061		1385
	18	155	490	17600		1551
	12	3	171	6059		5138
	9	13	19	1940		16572
	6		37	489	hand	1052
	4		148	550	Total	27,650
	3		13	28	Car- } 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ round casses } 10 oblong	79
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		9			41
					Fire Balls	86
Total	322	940	32,728	Powder	Lib.	353,640

Returns

(a) Cazette, 24th of *July* 1756.

Officers kill'd and wounded at the Siege.

Kill'd	{ Captain Hobby
	{ Lieuten. Whitehead
Dead of his Wounds	Lieut. Armstrong
	{ Godfrey
	{ Cunningham
Wounded	{ Capt. Sir Hugh Williams
	{ Francis
	{ Young

Kill'd and wounded in the Artillery Service.

Company of Artillery	kill'd	wounded	taken
Dolphin's and Fireship's Crews	11	18	1
King's own Regiment	10	33	
Royal Welch Fusiliers	4	17	
Colonel Cornwallis's	7	11	
Lord Effingham's	3	18	
	7	13	
Total	42	110	1

Casualties at the Siege of St. Philip's Castle, from 8 May to 28 June inclusive, 1756.

At the Attack 27 & 28 June in the Morning.

During the Siege

Regiments	wounded	killed	dead of wounds	defected	killed	wounded	missing
Royal Artillery	18	8	3		2	1	1
King's own Regiment	68	14	5	1	7	7	
Royal Welch Fusiliers	83	19	5	2	9	7	
Colonel Cornwallis's	61	6	3	4		7	
Lord Effingham's	77	12	7		1	3	
Dolphin's and Fireship's	33	10			1	2	
Total	340	69	23	7	20	27	1

ENGLISH and FRENCH Fleets in the Action in the *Mediterranean*, May 20th, 1756.

ENGLISH.

S H I P S.	Captains, &c.	Guns, killed	wounded
Ramilles	Adm. Byng	90	
11	Capt. A. Gardiner		
2	R. Adm. West	68	2
Buckingham	Capt. Mic. Everitt		7
3	H. Ward	74	
Culloden	Ch. Catford	64	6
Captain	Fred. Cornwall	64	30
Revenge	J. Amherst	66	
Lancaster	Ph. Durell	64	1
Trident	J. Young	64	14
Intepide	W. Parry	64	8
Kingston	T. Noel	60	39
Princels Louisa	T. Andrews	56	4
Defiance	Pat. Baird	60	13
Portland	G. Edgcombe	48	14
Deptford		48	45
Total		778	20
		41	168

S H I P S.	Captains, &c.	Guns, killed	wounded
Foudroyant	Guerriere	84	2
Couronne	Redoubtable	74	12
Temeraire	Orphée	74	9
Lyon	Sage	64	37
Content	Hipopotame	64	3
Trion	Fier	64	15
Total		64	42

S H I P S.	Captains, &c.	Guns, killed	wounded
Gallifoniere, Lt. G. Villars		84	2
De la Brope, Chef d'Escadre		74	12
De la Clue, Chef d'Escadre		74	9
Beaumont le Maitre		74	37
Vilazelle		74	3
St. Agnan		64	15
Du Ravent		64	42
Chevalier Raymonde		64	7
Sabin Garmonde		64	9
Rochmaux		64	7
Mercier		64	18
D'Herville		64	14
Total		8.8	10
		38	4
		175	

S H I P S.	Captains, &c.	Guns, killed	wounded
Junon	Bautier D. Quies	40	2
Gracieuse	Marquison	30	12
Rose	Cottabelle	30	9
Topaze	Decarne	24	37
Nympe	Callian	24	3
Total		144	68

N. B. Figured before the Names, as they ranked at the Court Martial. The French had good Men, and we 6885.

Guns and Mortars disabled at the Siege.

8	Guns	32	Pounders
2		24	
9		18	
5		12	
6		9	
5		6	
3		4	
1		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1	Mortar	8	Inch Bore
1		7	
1		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1		4 $\frac{2}{3}$	
6			

N. B. Two 13 and two 8 Inch Mortars on the S. E. Curtain of the Castle, tho' not return'd disabled, were so much blown and crackt, that I'm afraid they would not have stood above a Day or two longer brisk firing.

French Batteries.

	Guns	Howitzes	Mortars
<i>Turk's Mount</i>	3		2
<i>Stanhope's Tower</i>	6	4	3
<i>Battery near ditto</i>	10		
<i>Burying-place or Windmills</i>	6		4
<i>From Sir Hugh Williams</i>	12		
<i>Below Mr. Boyd's</i>	5		
<i>Major Innis's</i>	7		7
<i>Corn Field</i>	8		
<i>Cape Mola</i>	5		4
Total	62	4	21

To the preposterous Weight and Length of our Guns (of which we have felt the fatal Effects ever since they were first made) we may ascribe almost all our Losses by Sea and Land. The brave Capt. *Gilchrist* suffered so much by them, that nothing but the greatest Intrepidity of the Officers and Men saved them, they being obliged to Sponge and Charge on the Outside of the Ship. Thus are we daily expos'd to the Insults of our Enemies, for the sordid avaricious Gain of a Few, who with Impunity are suffer'd to enrich themselves with many Thousands, at the Expence of more Millions to their bleeding Country, besides Countries, Forts, and Lives lost, and irreparable Disgrace.

N. B.

N. B. Fort *William*, in the *East Indies*, Feb. 5, 1757. Lieut. Col. *Clive*, with 400 *Europeans*, 1600 *Blacks*, 6 Cannon, and 1 Howitzer, join'd by Captain *Warwick*, with 569 Sailors, obtains the most complete Victory over the Nabob of *Hughly* and *Bengall*, at the Head of 15,000 Foot, and 10,000 Horse; kill'd 1300, and 500 Horse, 4 Elephants, &c. with the Loss of only 41 kill'd, and 61 wounded, by which he oblig'd him to sign all the Concessions he could desire, restoring all the Company's and private Properties for, coining Gold and Silver, &c.

24 March, Admirals *Watson* and *Pocock*, with three Ships of the Line, 1 Frigate, and 1 Sloop. Lieut. Col. *Clive*, with 700 *Europeans*, and 1600 *Blacks*, took *Chandenagore*, garri-son'd by 500 *Europeans*, and 700 *Blacks*, 183 Cannon, 24 Pounders and downwards, 3 Mortars, 4 Sloops, 1 Snow taken; they sunk six Ships to stop our Passage, and sunk and run ashore 5 large Ships above the Fort; the *French* had 40 kill'd and 70 wounded, we had 32 Sailors kill'd, and 108 wounded.

F I N I S

In the Press.

Remarks on the Letter to the Rt. Hon. Lord *Blakeney*, wherein it is evidently proved, that he acted the whole Time the Part of the most consummate and brave Commander, not ever going into a Bed, or doing any Thing unbecoming an Officer of the greatest Courage and Conduct during the 51 Days Siege.

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